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BOGACHEV: MX MISSILES FALSE 'BARGAINING CHIPS'

LD271612 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 27 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Specialists claim that the term "bargaining chips" have begun to be used particularly often by the Pentagon spokesmen in the early 1970's.

The popularity of the term among the U.S. military community did not at all mean that the U.S. Defence Department had been swept by an epidemic of gambling or that U.S. generals had started in their offices illegal real estate firms. The term "bargaining chips" was needed by the Pentagon propagandists to justify to the American public their aim of escalating the arms race.

Discussing new military programmes, American generals presented the following argu ments: The United States is engaged in talks with the USSR on arms control and if the Americans do not have impressive arms arsenals it will be difficult to reach agreement with the Russians. That is why before reducing armaments it is necessary further to build up U.S. military arsenals as "bargaining chips" at the talks.

During the 1970's the Pentagon began deploying new MIRVed ballistic missiles, each of them capable of hitting several enemy missile silos.

The more farsighted U.S. senators and military experts warned the Pentagon that these missiles were destabilizing the military situation and that the other side was bound to produce similar systems with the resultant drastic decrease in U.S. security. Specialists urged the U.S. Administration to ban those "MIRVed" missiles by reaching an agreement with the USSR.

The Pentagon spokesmen were assuring the public at the time that the "MIRVed" missiles would only be "bargaining chips" and that they would be scrapped as soon as an agreement with the USSR was reached. These promises, of course, were deliberate lies. The Pentagon never thought of scrapping these systems.

The Pentagon strategists were sobered up only after similar systems of MIRVed missiles had been developed by the USSR. It was at that time that the Pentagon raised a hue and cry about "windows of vulnerability" and "a threat to the U.S. ground launched missile forces."

Today, pushing through the Congress programmes for the MX and medium-range missiles, the White House is assuring the Americans that these systems are needed by the United States States to make "progress" at the talks with the USSR. Just as was the case with the MIRVed missiles, these claims are deliberate lies. Just as in that case, the Pentagon will have to regret the new round of the arms race it is starting.

Speaking in Moscow on December 21, Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stated: "We will be compelled to counter the challenge of the American side by deploying corresponding weapons systems of our own -- an analogous missile to counter the MX missile, and our own long-range cruise missile, which we are already testing, to counter the U.S. long-range cruise missile."

The American "bargaining chips" at the talks, just as in the past, are false.

U.S., USSR DISARMAMENT POLICIES CONTRASTED

LD282310 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 2015 GMT 28 Dec 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] This year is drawing to a close and while bidding farewell to it the people of this world wish each other, in their new year greetings, good health, success, joy and, of course, peace. Our world needs stability and confidence in tomorrow and the Soviet Union has been and still is the pole for this stability, tenacity and constant concern for the future of mankind. The Soviet Union has proved this again and again by making weighty proposals aimed at reducing the danger of war by appealing to the West, and, first and foremost, to Washington, to return to normal and proper relations among states and to detente. Today newspapers in various countries continued to publish commentaries connected with the report made by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the Moscow solemn session and the appeal of the Supreme Soviet of our country and the CPSU Central Committee to parliaments, governments, political parties and peoples of the world.

Both TASS correspondents and foreign agencies transmitted a number of interviews with politicians and public figures, which evaluate the new Soviet proposals as a radical solution.

An increasing number of people on our planet not only support them but expect a serious and positive response from the U.S. Administration.

All the efforts of states, the activities of governments, organized political forces, and all citizens of every country should aim at not allowing a nuclear catastrophe. There is not and cannot be a more important issue. This appeal to parliaments, governments, political parties and peoples of the world is contained in the appeal adopted at the Kremlin solemn session to mark the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Union.

The people of all the continents and countries follow with alarm the unpredecented military preparations of the United States and the NATO bloc, headed by the United States, which constitute an all-time record. They increasingly realize that the present policy of Washington has aggravated the international situation to extremely dangerous limits. People in various countries are signing peace appeals. They take part in demonstrations against the arms race and in peace marches against the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

WEEKLY PREDICTS FAILURE OF U.S. ARMS POLICY

LD282342 Moscow TASS in English 2052 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 28 TASS -- "The proposals on the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe, on a reduction of all, without exception, types of strategic weapons, on agreement on a commitment never to be the first to use not only nuclear, but also conventional weapons, which were declared in Yuriy Andropov's report at the celebrations to mark the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, have been outright rejected by official Washington," the newspaper LITERATURNAYA GAZETA points out.

"This must be deplored, but this is also a subject for reflection," the weekly points out in its issue of December 29. What does this irresistible urge of the U.S. Administration to build up international tensions, to further step up the race of all types of arms mean? We have proved not in words, but by practical actions, that we will not yield to anybody's diktat and will not allow to upset the existing military parity." [sentence as received]

"The U.S. President and his entourage from time to time blab out that the main aim of the massive military preparations launched by them is to provoke the Soviet Union and draw it into an arms race, that would prevent the latter from fulfilling the economic tasks set by it. It turns out that Washington is afraid not of Soviet missiles and tanks, but of our five-year plans, the plans for economic, social and cultural construction!" the commentary points out.

"The trouble with some American presidents is that they believe that history starts from the time of their appearance in the White House. Quite often they simply do not know what happened before them. But, it shall be remembered that attempts were made to stifle us, including through spendings on military purposes, to be precise, from the very inception of the Soviet state. We have held out and we will hold out, the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA writes in conclusion.

CHEYSSON CONCEPT OF MILITARY BALANCE REJECTED

LD260038 Moscow in French to Europe 1830 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Boris Tumanov commentary]

[Excerpts] Soviet journalists are frequently accused in the West of being selective, that is of only using for their reasoning the facts that fit in with their theory. Thus I am going to keep to a formula that is simplified as far as possible, like a man doing a drawing for children, to explain the content of the Soviet proposal to maintain in Europe only the same number of missiles as Great Britain and France.

Let us first talk about the famous issue of the military imbalance in Europe.

The imbalance comes about because, according to Mr Cheysson's logic, the Soviet missiles intended to counterbalance the French missiles are too numerous, and this imbalance frankly becomes of nightmare proportions when the British also subtract their missiles from the total of Western weapons in Europe. The French minister explains the French attitude on this issue by the fact that it is not a member of the NATO military alliance and he asks with deliberate naivete whether the Russians want France to rejoin the Atlantic alliance and French missiles to be under an American command. Do the French Socialist leaders believe that in this case the British missiles, which precisely do come under American command, should be taken into the calculation? This is a matter only for the British, Mr Cheysson will reply to us, France never interferes in what does not conern it. Really? Then why so much zeal in defense of the zero option proposed by Washington?

However let us get back to the problem of the military imbalance in Europe. A very simple question, an imbalance between whom and whom? Surely one cannot claim that the defense of the NATO countries is ensured only by the American forces. Thus it is absurd to seek a separtist equilibrium between the United States and the USSR in Europe. To claim the contrary is to accept the American concept according to which Europe is nothing more than a U.S. forward position and the possible theater for a limited nuclear war.

The Soviet proposal on the reduction of Soviet missiles in Europe to the combined level of British and French missiles enables real security for Europe to be ensured by creating a real and stable military balance there which, at the same time, reduces the number of nuclear weapons on the continent. As regards the United States and the USSR in this field of medium-range weapons, this would really be an honest zero option.

Mr Cheysson opposes this proposal on the pretext that the Soviet Union wants, according to him, to bring into play weapons which are entirely different in nature.

I do not know, and scarcely want to know what the French missiles which can reach Soviet territory are like. But what I know perfectly well is that the American Pershings, which Mr Cheysson stills wants to see installed in Western Europe, can reach the Soviet Union in 6 minutes; point-blank range it is called.

The Soviet Union does not have the ability to strike American territory with the same speed. Mr Cheysson is not unaware of it, but he affirms ardently that balance is the key to peace.

Well, I would like him to explain to me what a balance is too.

OLIN DISMISSES FRG CALL FOR ZERO OPTION

LD281100 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] The West German defense minister, Manfred Woerner, in a statement to the press, has outlined his views on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. He said the best thing would be to act on President Reagan's zero option. Our commentary is by Viktor Olin. This is what he writes:

In this statement the West German defense minister calls on the Soviet Union to make new proposals that would, as he said, consider the vital security interests of West Germany. The statement came as a response to the latest Soviet proposals concerning medium-range missiles. Now these proposals were unveiled by the general secretary of the Communist Party, Yuriy Andropov. Any reaction to proposals made at such a high level usually follows a careful study of their details. So what the West German defense minister said can only explained by his biased attitude.

This is why: According to the Soviet proposals, this country would scrap hundreds of its missiles in Europe leaving only the equivalent of what Britain and France have in their possession. If in the future Britain and France reduce their potential the Soviet Union would reduce its potential also. The Soviet Union is also prepared to keep its missiles and aircraft in Europe down to the level of NATO, that is not have a single one extra, and it is ready to continue lowering the level until there are none left, in line with its earlier proposal that all nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical should be removed from Europe. This would really be a zero option. The threat of a nuclear conflict would disappear. The danger of a conflict with conventional weapons would also disappear if both sides agreed not to be the first to use them, as the Soviet Union has proposed.

Now wouldn't all this promote the security of West Germany also? President Reagan's zero option, in contrast, would have the Soviet Union scrap all its medium-range missiles in exchange for no deployment by NATO of some 600 new American missiles. At the same time nothing would done to the nuclear facilities which the United States has on aircraft and submarines close to the Soviet installations. So this zero option is a zero option only insofar as it concerns the Soviet Union and would seriously undermine the security of this country. This would suit the Pentagon and Manfred Woerner, no doubt, but it would certainly endanger the peace of Europe.

It's a fact of history after all that aggression has moved from the West to the East and Europe has always paid dearly for it. Europe is at an important crossroads today. The next few months will decide whether the military confrontation will subside and tension will lesson or whether the arms race will go faster and tension will increase. When the West German defense minister interprets the security of his country and other West European nations in a onesided way he encourages the trend toward a faster arms race and more tension, a most dangerous trend.

WEST'S MBFR PROPOSALS NOT CONSTRUCTIVE

LD231902 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 23 Dec 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The 28th round of talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe has ended in Vienna.

Long before the resumption of the talks in the [word indistinct] hall of the Vienna Hofburg Palace, the Western participants had begun to say that their new position -- set out in a draft treaty -- allegedly corresponded with the main aims of the forum and took account of the security interests of the two sides. However, a detailed analysis of this position by the representatives of the socialist countries showed the bankrupt character of such assertions. During the 28th round of talks, the delegates from the Warsaw Pact member-states pointed out the biased and completely unfounded nature of the West's chief initial premise -- the assertion of an unbalance in forces in Central Europe. As far as the reduction of armaments is concerned, the Western draft does not contain even a reference to this. At the same time, as is known, NATO is continuing a program of increasing armaments aimed at undermining the general balance of forces which has arisen in Central Europe. Equally bankrupt are the other conditions put forward by the Western participants in their document. As the Soviet representative stated, the West's draft cannot serve as the basis for a mutually acceptable understanding as it lacks the main thing -- compliance with the principle of causing no harm to the security of the two sides.

The socialist countries' draft has been put on the conference table. It contains all the components necessary to achieve agreement and to ensure the reliability and continuity of the process of lowering the level of military confrontation in the center of Europe. A constructive and not subjective approach by the Western participants to this draft would open up the path to understanding.

AMBASSADOR TO OSLO ON U.S. ARMS TALKS STANCE

PM231301 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 21 Dec 82 p 2

[Soviet Oslo Ambassador Dmitriy Polyanskiy article: "The United States' Unreasonable Approach" -- words in uppercase published in italics in original]

[Text] The first year of the Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Geneva on nuclear arms in Europe is over. Up to now these negotiations have not produced any results. What could the reason for this be?

In his persistent attempts to find a "scapegoat" and at the same time to find a new market for his propaganda, U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Richard R. Burt turned directly to AFTENPOSTEN's readers in articles on 4 and 6 December. No wonder he lays all the responsibility at the door of the Soviet Union, which, it is claimed, is striving for nuclear hegemony and therefore rejects the simple and honest proposal for a "zero option" on the U.S. model.

We do not dispute the proposal's simplicity. But as for its honesty, this is something more difficult to find. The arguments are dubious.

In this context it would not be out of place to remind ourselves of a number of simple truths which people seem to be forgetting -- either consciously or unconsciously -- in the "theorizing process." The real situation is that SOVIET missiles and bomber aircraft of the medium-range type stand against NATO'S JOINT TOTAL FORCES of this type in Europe. This is something about which we should be clear.

Up to the end of 1981 the Soviet Union had 975 medium-range units in its European territories. Of these 514 were missiles (496 land-based and 18 sea-based) and 461 bomber aircraft. NATO had 986 medium-range units at its disposal. Of these 723 belonged to the United States (the fighter bomber aircraft F-3, F-4, FB-3, and A-6 and A-7 aircraft stationed on aircraft carriers). France had 18 land-based S-2 and S-3 missiles, 80 M-20 missiles on board 5 nuclear submarines and 46 Mirage 4A bombers. Britain had 64 Polaris missiles on board 4 nuclear submarines and 55 Vulcan bombers.

I am no supporter of the use of arithmetic in politics, but in this case it is justified so that it will be understood that if we agreed to the U.S. proposal of a "zero option" we would be left with 461 bombers against almost 1,000 medium-range units on the NATO side. It is also important to be fully aware that at present NATO has a 50 percent superiority over the Soviet union in strike capacity (over 3,000 nuclear warheads). Through the deployment of the new medium-range units NATO's superiority would be 100 percent and NATO would have 50 percent more delivery systems than the Soviet Union.

I would like to say something at this point about Britain's and France's nuclear arms. The issue at stake is not whether they should or should not take part in the negotiations or sign an agreement, because they do not want to. But our demand that their nuclear arms must be seen as part of the balance on the NATO side is fully justified and reasonable. For these are not tactical weapons, as the United States is fond of describing them, but strategic weapons.

The arms have a range of from 1,000 km to 4,500 km, and this covers the whole of the European section of the Soviet Union, right up to the Urals. These arms, plus the arms stationed on U.S. submarines close to our borders, are among other things less vulnerable than land-based medium-range missiles.

To preempt any possible critical "notes" from individual readers regarding the arguments mentioned here, I would like to state firmly once again: The Soviet Union is adhering to its unilateral moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles in the European part of the country and will in addition continue to reduce them. Bearing in mind the U.S. "revelations" of new Soviet bases for the SS-20s, I would suggest one thing only -- AN EQUAL DEGREE OF MUTUAL TRUST, or lack of trust, if you prefer, in the Americans' and our declarations. To accept the Americans' theses as truth simply because they are American, and to dismiss the Soviet theses simply because they are Soviet, is not very serious. In addition the claims of new deployments of a certain number of missiles, even if this had been the case, are absolutely irrelevant to the general power balance. With today's nuclear arms arsenals and the great variety of arms in them neither side is physically capable of changing to a dangerous extent the balance of power as far as one type of weapon is concerned.

I think that this is easy for even nonspecialists to understand.

I would like to deal specifically with some of Deputy Secretary of State Burt's concrete claims.

He writes of the Soviet Union's unwillingness to renounce "its monopoly" on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. Excuse me, but this is toally comical. First, no such monopoly exists. NATO has medium-range missiles deployed in Europe. Second, the unreasonable U.S. approach is reflected in this claim. They isolate the individual components of the nuclear arsenal from the total potential. The Americans are fond of using this method to apply to all types of weapon -- from strategic to conventional. Without going into details and arithmetic, I would merely like to point out that conventional and nuclear forces in the East and West were developed at different times and in different ways and this gives rise to their different structures. One side more of this, the other more of that. But all in all there is approximate balance. Apropos of this, at all stages the Americans have been the first to create new weapons of mass destruction and have therefore forced the other side to acquire a counterbalance to these.

For that matter it would be unreasonable for thm to expect -- nor have they done so -- the Soviet Union to blindly follow their example every time and respond with corresponding systems on a corresponding scale. First, it is the end -- ensuring its own and its allies' security -- and not the means to which the Soviet Union attaches the greatest importance when a new threat arises. Second we are in possession of sufficient scientific, technical and economic potential to find a means of neutralizing the threat on our own. Today the asymmetry in arms is a fact which can only be eliminated if the arms themselves are eliminated.

I would like to mention yet another of Burt's agruments which shows that there is insufficient honesty and interest in the U.S. attitude to the negotiations in Geneva. "...LIMITATION on one side must be replied to with REDUCTION by the other." As far as I am able to understand, limitation and reduction are two different things. If in the face of all logic you try to place these two concepts side by side there can be only one result -- unilateral arms reduction. But this not only conflicts with our ideas, but also with U.S. ideas. For in their terminology there is still the word "mutual" even though it is a mere pretence.

In all truthfulness I am able to say that we will not agree to any unilateral disarmament, but we are prepared for limitation and reduction. The only condition we make is one of equality and equal security. The Soviet Union's attitude to the negotiations for nuclear arms limitations in Europe is honest and we are interested in them. I would like to remind you that the Soviet Union suggested to the United States that we discuss the question of nuclear arms in Europe long before both the deployment of SS-20 missiles and the NATO "dual decision," that is, at the SALT I and II negotiations. A while before the NATO session in December 1979 the Soviet Union also proposed that this problem be discussed. The Soviet Union is not responsible for the fact that negotiations did not start until 1 year later -- in October 1980, and the real negotiations not until a year after that -- in November 1981.

CHERVOV INTERVIEWED ON U.S. 'ZERO OPTION'

AU101403 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Dec 82 p 6

[Interview given by USSR "military-political expert" Col Gen Nikolay Chervov to Vasiliy Morozov, APN military commentator: "The American 'Zero Option' Is Blocking Negotiations; We Are in Favor of an Agreement Based on Equal Rights"; date and place of interview not given; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE WESTERN PRESS HAS WRITTEN THAT MANY NATO COUNTRIES, AND ESPECIALLY BRITAIN, ITALY AND THE FRG, ARE PREPARING INFRASTRUCTURES FOR DEPLOYING PERSHING II MISSILES AND MISSILES HAVING A FLAT TRAJECTORY. AT THE SAME TIME REPRESENTATIVES OF THE U.S. ADMINSITRATION ARE STRIVING TO SHIFT RESPONSIBILITY TO THE SOVIET UNION FOR THE BLIND ALLEY IN WHICH THE GENEVA NEGOTIATIONS ON LIMITING NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN EUROPE HAVE LANDED. THE MATTER OF GENEVA NEGOTIATIONS WAS MENTIONED BY U.S. PRESIDENT R. REAGAN HIMSELF, IN HIS TELEVISION SPEECH ON 22 NOVEMBER 1982. IN CONNECTION WITH THIS, APN MILITARY COMMENTATOR VASILIY MOROZOV REQUESTED COL GEN NIKOLAY CHERVOV, MILITARY-POLITICAL EXPERT, TO COMMENT ON THE SITUATION AT THE GENEVA NEGOTIATIONS.

[Question] R. Burt, assistant to the U.S. Secretary of State [director of the Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs] declared on 5 November 1982 in Brussels that, allegedly, "the USSR has so far not shown any willingness to make concessions at the negotiations on limiting nuclear arms in Europe." In his opinion, this USSR stance "can lead toward complicating the negotiations." What can be said about this?

[Answer] This is a cynical statement. It is an attempt to shift the blame from a sick head to a healthy one. Let us recall how the events developed in reality.

It is known that the USSR, at the very beginning of the negotiations, proposed a moratorium on medium-range nuclear means in Europe. What was expected in this case from the other side? Only one thing -- good will, and the willingness to suspend [pozastavit] the arms race. However, the United States idd not show this willingness. Despite this, and in the interests of the issue and with a view to finding mutually acceptable agreements, the USSR introduced a unilateral moratorium on its nuclear medium-range means in the European part of the country. Moreover, it begain to cut down the strength of these weapons and ceased to deploy additional medium-range missiles in places where they could reach Western Europe.

How did the United States reply to this? It declared that it would continue preparatiosn to realize the NATO decision on the "military augmentation" of Western Europe. In some countries practical work has started on building the infrastructure for the new missiles; and the United States has started testing the Pershing II missiles and missiles having a flat trajectory and ground bases. In order to camouflage these activities, the Americans began dreaming up various untruths about the USSR allegedly violating the moratorium and continuing to deploy its missiles. Regretably, even President R. Reagan himself did not hesitate to say this in his speech of 22 November 1982.

IN THE NEGOTIATIONS THE SOVIET SIDE IS MAINTAINING A FLEXIBLE AND CONSTRUCTIVE STAND, WHICH ENVISAGES A REALISTIC PROSPECT OF EMPHATICALLY REDUCING THE STRENGTH OF MEDIUM-RANGE NUCLEAR ARMS IN EUROPE. THE USSR'S STAND HAS CONSTANTLY DEVELOPED ON A COMPROMISE LEVEL. Let us recall again that the Soviet Union spoke in favor of there being no medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. It expressed its willingness to remove from Europe not only medium-range weapons, but also tactical ones. It also proposed that if the West were not yet ripe enought for such extensive decisions, one could cut down the number of medium-range nuclear carriers by hundreds of units on both sides, and, specifically, reduce it to the level of 300 units. That is threefold, or even more -- naturally, on a bilateral basis.

[Question] What was the U.S. answer to the Soviet proposal?

[Answer] Even prior to the start of negotiations, they formulated President Reagan's so-called "zero option," according to which they demand that the USSR liquidate all its medium-range missiles; "in return" the United States would give up deploying Pershing II missiles and missiles having a flat trajectory and ground bases in Europe, as was planned for 1983. This means that the entire grouping of NATO's medium-range means would remain untouched, whereas the number of these means in the USSR's European part would be more than halved. If we express a correlation of medium-rnage nuclear weapons in Europe by a 1.1 ratio, according to the American "zero option" the ratio would be as follows: 2.1 for carriers and 3.1 in the number of nuclear charges in favor of NATO. Clearly, one cannot speak of any equality here, of any principle of equal security. We have a clear attempt here to emphatically disrupt the existing equilibrium between NATO and the USSR in medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe; this would also mean a disrupted global strategic equilibrium in favor of the United States. Thus, they are voicing an ultimatum to the USSR, demanding that it unilaterally disarm. We naturally have no right to tolerate such a situation, and we will not do so. It is as Yuriy Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, stated in his speech at the November 1982 session of the CPSU's Central Committee: The Soviet Union is in favor of an agreement; however, this must be sought on the basis of bilateral and equal rights.

[Question] Has the U.S. stance changed on a constructive level during the 1 year of negotiations?

[Answer] No, the American side has not deviated at all from the zero option. The U.S. representatives are not accepting any Soviet proposals. They claim, both at the negotiations and in public, that they will not agree to any but the "zero option." This absurd attitude was again defended by R. Reagan in his television speech on 22 November 1982. Moreover, the United States has confirmed its stand in Geneva. This applies to the U.S. demand to liquidate the Soviet missiles in the eastern part of the country which, of course, is in no way related to the subject of negotiations. We have here a new American idea of handing over medium-range weapons, in their nonnuclear variant, to the American allies. In connection with this, one can ask: How can one distinguish, for instance, between a nuclear missile with a flat trajectory, and a nonnuclear one?

Thus, holding on to the "zero," the United States is blocking the possibility of progressing in any way. It does not want to include its medium-range weapons in the reduction of the strength of weapons; it does not want to take into account the nuclear weapons in Britain and France. In support of its stand it is citing numerous untruthful arguments. But in reality we have one and the same issue every time: The United States is striving to prove that the negotiations must result in a merely unilateral disarmament by the USSR. Such an aproach contradicts all logic and does not help in the least to reach a bilaterally acceptable agreement. The American "zero" -- and the Soviet representatives have mentioned this time and again -- is unacceptable for the USSR, and the American side knows this very well. "For us the negotiations represent a method of unifying the forces of various states in order to achieve results which would be useful for all sides..." This was said at the CPSU Central Committee session. "We are in favor of searching for a healthy foundation for resolving the most complicated problems; above all -- naturally -- the problem of limiting both the nuclear and the ordinary arms race, a foundation that would be acceptable for all sides. But let nobody expect unilateral disarmament from us. We are not naive." The problem of nuclear arms in Europe is one of these complicated problems.

[Question] What does the United States want to achieve at these negotiations?

[Answer] It wants to achieve three things. FIRST, it wants to create among its West European NATO allies the impression that it really wants to achieve progress in limiting nuclear arms. And I stress: ONLY TO CREATE THE IMPRESSION (and not to achieve a real limitation), in order to satisfy the West Europeans. SECOND, it wants to gain time for deploying the Pershing II missiles and missiles having a flat trajectory under cover of negotiations and to confront the Soviet Union with an accomplished fact. THIRD, it wants to swindle the public and shift the blame to the Soviet Union for the negotiations landing in a blind alley.

The Americans should not hypnotize themselves by the possibility of going unpunished in deploying 572 missiles in Western Europe. As was already declared by top-level Soviet representatives, the USSR will permit no one to acquire supremacy over it, and it will find reprisal [odvetna] measures against this threat.

One can ask whether the security of Western Europe would increase in this case? NO, IT WOULD NOT. ON THE CONTRARY, THE DEPLOYMENT OF NEW NUCLEAR MEDIUM-RANGE MISSILES WILL ENHANCE THE MILITARY DANGER FOR EUROPE, AND THE WEST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES WILL BECOME YET MORE DEPENDENT ON WASHINGTON'S NUCLEAR STRATEGY.

It must be clear to all farsighted politicians that it would be more sensible to avert the dangerous development of events in connection with the deployment of Pershing II missiles and of missiles having a flat trajectory, and to strive to reduce nuclear arms on the continent. The path toward a serious and objective dialogue lies in the refusal of the American "zero" and the willingness of both sides to make mutual concessions.

Only bilaterality may imbue the negotiations with a specific content and open the path toward achieving an agreement based on equal rights. The USSR has already expressed its wish to achieve an agreement with the United States, both in word and deed. In the same way, the success of the Geneva negotiations now depends on the political will, wish and ability of the American Administration to resolve this matter realistically and responsibly, with the aim of consolidating peace in Europe.

AS REGARDS THE USSR, IT IS NOT DEMANDING ANY UNILATERAL DISARMAMENT FROM THE WEST. WE ARE FOR EQUALITY, FOR CONSIDERATION OF THE INTERESTS OF BOTH SIDES, FOR AN HONEST AGREEMENT. WE ARE WILLING TO ACCEDE TO SUCH AN AGREEMENT.

VANCE, HUNTER SUPPORT FOR ARMS RACE CURB NOTED

LD270028 Moscow TASS in English 2128 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Text] New York December 26 TASS -- A former American secretary of state, Cyrus Vance, and a former official of the National Security Council, R. Hunter, has come out in favor of continuing active efforts with a view to curbing the race of armaments, first of all nuclear ones.

In an article published by the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES they stressed that questions on the limitation of the arms race became particularly acute in connection with the mounting nuclear freeze movement and the campaign against the deployment of new MX intercontinental ballistic missiles in the United States and the basing of American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The revival of interest in arms control problems cannot be more timely, the writers believe, they point out that more than 50,000 nuclear warheads have been accumulated in the world, considerable part of which is far more powerful than the atomic bomb which killed more than 100,000 Hiroshima residents. By the aggregate blast power, they surpass many times all weapons ever used in the entire history of mankind, the article points out.

Neither the United States nor the Soviet Union can defend themselves from nuclear catastophe unless they adopt measures simultaneously ensuring the security of the other side, Vance and Hunter point out. Such measures, they believe, should rest on cooperation and collective security. Arms control agreements -- wise, balanced, all-round and verifiable -- are an integral element of ensuring the security of the United States, the security of the Soviet Union, in brief, the collective security of all nations, the writers stressed.

Vance and Hunter in fact admit that it is the United States which thwarted a number of prospective Soviet-American accords in the field of limiting the arms drive. They single out among them the treaties on limiting underground nuclear weapon tests, on underground nuclear tests for peaceful purposes and the SALT-2 agreement, which were not submitted for ratification to the American Senate. According to the writers, the Reagan administration has abandoned the attempts, which have been undertaken for twenty years, to conclude a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty.

The United States, the article emphasises, should not link talks on arms control problems with other issues on which there are disputes between East and West. The very concept of linkage is erroneous, it points out. Arms control will not put an end to ideological differences between East and West, the authors of the article stress, but the process of curbing the arms race, Vance and Hunter believe, may help both sides to make a step back from the nuclear abyss and refuse to deploy destabilizing systems of weaponry.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS & ANSWERS'

LD242008 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 24 Dec 82

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program presented by Valeriy Kosovan, all-union radio foreign affairs commentator; with Gennadiy Arkadiyevich Shishkin, TASS political observer; Igor Petrovich Belyayev, international affairs journalist; and Konstantin Ivanovich Semenov, candidate of historical sciences]

Andropov Proposals

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] Esteemed listeners. At the beginning of the broadcast I would like to turn to a very important event of recent days: the solemn celebration in Moscow of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The report delivered by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the joint meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and RSFSR Supreme Soviet remains at the center of attention of the world public.

Many of our listeners, including Yakov Tikhonovich Makharov from the village of Kirovzerye, Penza Oblast, Leningrader Vadim Vasliyev, and Ivan Alekseyevich Fazelev from Moscow, ask to be told in detail about the new Soviet peace proposals and what response they have aroused abroad. I put these questions to Gennadiy Arkadiyevich Shishkin, TASS political observer. Gennadiy Arkadiyevich, please.

[Shishkin] First of all one should note that particular interest was aroused in the world by the new Soviet peace initiatives put forward in Comrade Andropov's report. This is, of course, not a coincidence. The peoples of the world are noticing with alarm how the international situation is worsening step by step as a result of the increased activity in the West of the most bellicose groupings whose class hatred of socialism is gaining the upper hand over reality and at times even over common sense. This is the reason for the sympathetic and approbatory response which has been aroused in the broad international public by Comrade Andropov's resolute statement that nuclear war whether small, large, limited, or total must not be permitted in any event. There is no more important task than to stop the inciters of a new war. These words have spread around the world.

The coming year, 1983, is of particular importance in the struggle to eliminate the growing nuclear threat. It is then that in accordance with the plans of the United States and NATO, new medium-range nuclear missiles will begin to be deployed in Western Europe. To counterbalance the deadly dangerous arms race imposed by Washington, the Soviet Union is applying its efforts to seek an honorable agreement which would not harm the security of either of the sides and at the same time would lead to a reduction of their nuclear arsenals.

Comrade Andropov's speech put forward new and important initiatives in this sphere and these have met with a broad and positive response from all people of common sense in the most varied countries. Guided by the striving to maintain parity, the USSR expressed its readiness to reduce its strategic armaments by more than 25 percent. Correspondingly, the U.S. armaments should be reduced so that the number of carriers of strategic weapons of the two states would be equal. The USSR has also proposed a considerable decrease in the number of nuclear warheads and to the maximum extent to limit the improvement of nuclear weapons. The Soviet proposals embrace all types of strategic weapons without exception. They envisage a reduction in these arsenals by many hundreds of units. These proposals close all possible channels for the further arms race in this sphere. The USSR has also proposed that the two sides freeze their nuclear arsenals while the talks are being held. This, of course, should have a favorable influence on the outcome of the talks.

[Kosovan] Gennadiy Arkadiyevich, I would like to mention one other aspect. Comrade Andropov's speech also gave a precise and clear answer to the question of how to eliminate the new danger hanging over the European Continent posed by the deployment in Western Europe of several hundred U.S. nuclear missiles.

[Shishkin] As is known, the USSR proposed an agreement renouncing all types of nuclear weapons calculated to strike targets in Europe, both medium-range and tactical. But this initiative came up against a blank wall of silence. Apparently the United States and NATO do not wish to accept it but they fear to reject it openly. Taking this into consideration, the USSR has worked out another variant: that the USSR and the NATO countries should reduce their medium-range weapons by more than three-fold. In response to this Washington put forward a proposal which, as if in mockery, it called the zero option. It envisages the elimination of all Soviet medium-range missiles not only in the European but also in the Asian part of the Soviet Union while NATO's nuclear missile arsenal in Europe is maintained and even increased. It is clear that such a nonserious approach cannot serve as the basis for reaching an agreement.

In applying its efforts to overcome the impasse which has arisen, our country has put forward a new initiative. The USSR in particular has expressed its readiness to retain in Europe only as many missiles as Britain and France have, and not a single missile more. This means that the USSR would reduce hundreds of missiles including dozens of the most modern missiles called SS-20 in the West. As far as the USSR and the United States are concerned, this would be a really honest zero option. And if the number of British and French missiles should be reduced in the future, then the number of Soviet missiles would be further reduced by the same number.

[Kosovan] I would recall that in addition to this the USSR proposed that understandings should be reached on the reduction to equal level by both sides of the number of medium-range aircraft carrying nuclear weapons possessed in the given region both by the USSR and the NATO countries.

[Shishkin] The clear and constructive Soviet proposals have been widely supported by all who cherish peace and detente. [Name indistinct], one of the leaders of the Social Democrats in the West German Bundestag for example, said the following: The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee has made his proposal at a moment which is extremely important for the continuation of the talks on controlling armaments; one can say at the decisive moment for the fate of mankind. And these proposals, [name indistinct] stressed, deserve careful study. And those in the West who over-hastily reject the Soviet initiatives take upon themselves major political responsibility.

[Kosovan] Nonetheless, Gennadiy Arkadiyevich, contrary to logic and to common sense, in Washington a representative of the State Department rushed to declare the new Soviet proposals as unacceptable. Trying to equal their North Atlantic leader, other leading NATO members made similar statements.

[Shishkin] The hasty rejection of the constructive Soviet proposals show that the United States and NATO have no intention of reducing nuclear armaments. Washington is clearly striving to block an agreement by citing lack of success at the talks, so as to deploy its missiles on European soil one way or another. But supporters of military adventures must know that the integrity of the Soviet frontiers and the frontiers of the allies of the Soviet Union are reliably secured. The Soviet Armed Forces are a mighty factor of peace and security of the peoples. Comrade Andropov's words rang out throughout the world as a serious warning to aggressive and militaristic circles. Programs to further step up armaments will not force the USSR to make unilateral concessions. In response to the challenge from the American side we shall be obliged to reply by deploying our own corresponding weapons systems -- to MX with analagous missiles of our own, to American long-range cruise missiles with our own long-range cruise missiles which we are already testing.

Of course, the USSR does not at all desire such a course of events and is doing everything to avoid this. The USSR, as was stressed so resolutely once again at the solemn meeting in Moscow, comes out for agreement on these questions, but for agreement on the basis of reciprocity and equality. The USSR will never agree to unilateral disarmanent.

[Kosovan] Thank you, Gennadiy Akadiyevich.

Iraq-Iran War

[Kosovan] Igor Petrovich, our listeners, Latypov from Ufa and Paltsev from Vologda, would like to be told about the reasons for the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq, which is in its 3d year. What can you say on this subject?

[Belyayev] The reasons are of minor importance. In the past, so to speak, there have been border conflicts. There are a number of disputed areas, about 10 of them, but they are all very small, and if the sides could agree then Iran could make concessions in some cases, Iraq in others, and there would not be any problems. However, they also have the Shatt al-Arab border which is formed by the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. It is a real ocean of a river, plied by ocean-going ships. There was a long quarrel as to what flag should be hoisted on a merchant or a naval vessel if it entered the Shatt al-Arab: Should it be Iranian or Iraqi? Well, way back under the English it was the Iraqi flag. Then the British were, so to speak, forced to leave Iraq, and the shah succeeded in having the Iranian flag hoisted. Then, in 1975, an Iraqi-Iranian agreement was concluded in Algiers on settling the conflict. However, evidently it was not elaborated with sufficient precision. The shadows of the conflict remained, so to speak. Then, suddenly on 19 September 1980 this conflict flared up again.

I have recalled this whole knot of very minor problems for the purpose of emphasizing the main point, that in general, at present, there are no fundamental causes to prevent the conclusion of an agreement on a truce, on ending the fratricidal war, since it is a senseless war which does not bring anything to anybody. However, there are circles in both countries which see things somewhat differently, perhaps. However, it must be said that Iraq is prepared to come to a settlement, unlike Iran. The goal has been set for the Iranian Army to go as far as Baghdad.

Well, the comrades are asking whether the Iranians have captured Basra. No, they have not. And in general the fighting is taking place mostly in border areas, on various parts of the border between Iraq and Iran, and as far as I can see, this dragging out of the war, as I would put it, can be explained up to a point only by the following considerations: As you know, an Islamic revolution is taking place in Iran. Those who lead this revolution have set themselves the task of sending Iranian soldiers as far as An-Najaf and Karbala, the holy shrines of the Shi'ites which are situated on Iraqi territory. That is to say, various kinds of demands of a political nature are being raised. And consquently, the complexity of the situation now is great. As I see it, within the near future, within the next few weeks, we are not likely to witness the conclusion of a peace agreement.

However, should the military actions intensify, the situation will grow worse and there is an overall threat of destabilization of the political situation, both in the Persian Gulf and in the region of Jordan and the countries bordering Iraq. That, in general, is causing great alarm among Arabs and they are now stressing in every possible way that they are prepared to contribute to the achievement of a peaceful settlement between the belligerents. Our stand with regard to this war is known. We consider it senseless and are in favor of this war ending with a peace agreement between the two sides.

North, South Yemen Affairs

[Kosovan] Our regular listeners Serebov from Leningrad, Nepershin and Klomin from Arkhangelsk, and other comrades ask about two Arab states on the Arabian Peninsula, North and South Yemen. This is another question for you, Igor Petrovich. I would remind you, esteemed comrades, that Igor Petrovich Belyayev, political observer of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA is taking part in our broadcast. Igor Petrovich, please.

[Belyayev] It just so happens that for a number of years I have generally followed events in these countries. I first happened to visit North Yemen 20 years ago, soon after the liberating revolution took place in October 1962. It was at the end of September this year that the people of North Yemen, or the people of the Yemen Arab Republic, as it is officially called, marked the 20th anniversary of this very interesting event.

At that time, San'a, the capital of Yemen -- by the way, Yemen was the first country among the many Arab states to establish diplomatic relations with us in 1928. Our presence in San'a or in Ta'izz or other towns of Yemen, North Yemen, is a presence of long-standing duration. When I first arrived in San'a, I felt as if I were in the Middle Ages. I walked around that city and was amazed at how wonderfully its appearance and the way of life of people who lived or who were living in San'a had been retained. Of course, huge changes have taken place there in 20 years and it already has a university, scientific-research establishments and industrial enterprises. In brief, North Yemen has made great progress in 20 years. Of course, it is a developing country and has ahead of it a mass of very complicated decisions linked with various problems. However, it seems to me that we -- as we watch everything that is happening in North Yemen, the Yemen Arab Republic -- should first recall that this is a country that is friendly toward the USSR.

Perhaps with very rare exceptions, those who have ruled that country, before the 1968 revolution and all the more so since the one in 1962, have always conducted good and friendly relations with the USSR -- no matter what storms raged over North Yemen or whatever happened inside the country. Not one of the Arab countries has been so warm toward me as a journalist and as a Soviet citizen as North Yemen has.

This country now plays a rather important role in the political life of the Arab world. It occupies a very important strategic position: the Red Sea coast and the approaches to the Bab al-Mandab. North Yemen, the Yemen Arab Republic, occupies a very progressive, precisely formulated position on everything that is connected with the achievement of a Middle East settlement, the settlement of any of the inter-Arab problems or of the Iran-Iraq conflict. Our positions are similar on many subjects, and they coincide on everything that is happening in the Middle East.

Now a few words about the neighbor of the Yemen Arab Republic: South Yemen, or the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. In Aden, I once happened to hear this phrase: The greatest revolutionaries live in the southern Arabian Peninsula. Indeed, if we try to speak about the most important thing in the life of that people, it would be that since liberation was won from British domination in 1967 -- and this December we are marking the 15th anniversary of the declaration of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, that is, South Yemen -- since that time, already 1 and 1/2 decades, wonderful things have been happening in that country. I am not talking about the fact that socialist aims have been put forward as tasks for many years ahead, perhaps for decades. There, despite the absence of any rich minerals, efforts are being undertaken to achieve progress in both agriculture and the developing industries so that in the future, the majority of the population will have work and their life will be better than it was yesterday or 15 years ago.

South Yemen is making efforts to have good relations with its neighbors, including Oman and Saudi Arabia. There are very important steps, primarily so as to prevent the speculative use, including by U.S. imperialists, of all sorts of so-called conflicts in the southern Arabian Peninsula to the detriment not only of the peoples of South Yemen or North Yemen but to all Arab peoples.

When you and I talk about Yemen, many of you esteemed listeners probably recall -- perhaps you have read in books about -- Arabia Felix. At one time, there existed in the southern Arabian Peninsula a fine civilization. Material monuments of this can be seen in both North Yemen and South Yemen, literally at every step. Of course, when Yemenis talk today about their future, they have in mind that in the past, both North and South Yemen lived or, more exactly, existed as a united state. An agreement in principle already exists for uniting the two Yemens. How this will be achieved, by what paths and means, is a matter for the Yemenis themselves, naturally. For example, the presidents of North Yemen and South Yemen have recently very often flown in the same aircraft and have spoken from common political positions. I have not yet stated that we, the USSR, maintain friendly and fraternal relations with South Yemen and that the Yemenis living in the south of their country draw from us our experience, including our political experience, and in the ideological sphere much that is useful for themselves. If one says that the Arab world is very big, then perhaps we Soviet people who are connected through our work with this part of the world perhaps feel comfortable in North and South Yemen. In any event, we feel at home there.

[Kosovan] Thank you, Igor Petrovich.

PRAVDA REVIEWS 19-25 DECEMBER WEEK'S EVENTS

PM281451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Dec 82 Second Edition p 7

[Boris Averchenko's "International Review"]

[Text] Only five more sheets remain on the calendar before the New Year holiday. Yet another year is receding into the past -- a year that has left an appreciable mark on the history of mankind. It was a year packed with many major events. And the biggest and most impressive event was the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. It showed once again most forcefully and cogently that the Soviet Union is unshakably loyal to the ideals of socialism and peace to which it took an oath on the day that it was born.

On its glorious 60th anniversary, the USSR, which was created by Lenin's genius, stands before the world as a harmonious family of equal republics jointly building a communist society. The peoples of the world regard it as a prototype for the future of mankind and as a reliable bulwark of peace and freedom.

Tremendous Prestige and Influence

The working people of our country are celebrating the portentous jubilee in an atmosphere of great enthusiasm. The days during which it is being celebrated have turned into a vivid demonstration of the unbreakable cohesion of Soviet people around the Communist Party and of their readiness to devote their strength and creative energy to implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The peoples of the fraternal socialist contries, millions of working people on all continents and all progressive mankind are widely celebrating with us this historic date. Ceremonial sessions and exhibitions telling of the living embodiment of Lenin's ideas and of the principles of the nationalities policy, scientific conferences and press articles by statesmen and public figures, friendly meetings and receptions, exhibitions of paintings by Soviet artists and film festivals -- all this shows graphically what a truly worldwide scale the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation have assumed.

In the community states the celebrations have been marked by a new surge in international socialist competition for the speedy and excellent fulfillment of commitments with regard to cooperative deliveries. Thousands of labor collectives in all the fraternal countries have embarked on a shock labor vigil in honor of the Soviet Union's birthday.

Celebrating the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, the world's working people are speaking with a feeling of appreciation about the Soviet Union's outstanding role in the struggle to consolidate peace on earth which it is waging consistently and indefatigably. Over the past decades the USSR's status in the international arena has undergone a metamorphosis. Its prestige and influence have increased to a tremendous degress. Lenin's strategy of peace which our party and state have unswervingly pursued, accords with the interests of all peace-loving mankind and it finds support from the broadest sections of the international public.

The jubilee celebrations in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses in Moscow as well as the multitude of congratulations from abroad on the occasion of the portentous anniversary being published in the press were the most vivid evidence of the Soviet Union's tremendous prestige in the world and of its fruitful ties with the majority of states and peoples.

Some 134 foreign delegations from 112 countries arrived to attend the joint ceremonial session of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, devoted to the glorious date. These are our friends from the fraternal socialist states, emissaries from liberated countries, delegations from numerous communist, workers' and revolutionary-democratic parties, national liberation movements and international organizations, representatives of states, social democratic and socialist parties, and other foreign guests. This was a manifestation once again of the profound esteem and trust in which the peoples of the world hold the world's first united, federal multinational socialist state.

Soviet people are grateful to the foreign guests for participating in the jubilee celebrations, and for those warm words of appreciation and esteem which they addressed to our country from the rostrum of the Kremlin session and during the meetings at gatherings of working people of cities and city districts.

A great response throughout the world was generated by the report entitled "60 Years of the USSR" delivered at the ceremonial session by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Newspaper, television and radio commentators in many countries are noting the exceptional importance of the questions raised in it for the casue of building communism in the USSR, strengthening the community of socialist countries and intensifying the struggle for the preservation of peace and elimination of the threat of nuclear war.

Following the Route of Peace and Creation

Together with the Soviet Union and rallied together into a united family of brother-peoples, the other socialist countries, too, are marching forward toward the great goal and are tackling domestic and foreign policy tasks. Ideological unity, loyalty to the principles of socialist internationalism, comradely cooperation and mutual assistance and a consideration for each other's interests, conditions and traditions are enabling them to successfully implement major creative plans.

The close political and economic ties of the socialst countries augment the might of each of them and of the community as a whole, and provide the opportunity to make fuller use of the advantages of socialism and to deepen the international socialist division of labor.

The CEMA countries have, of late, considerably increased their economic, scientific and technical potential. In terms of the rate of growth of output and national income they are considerably outstripping the developed capitalist states. A further increase in industrial production has been secured in all the fraternal countries this year. The fieldworkers of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR and Vietnam have grown substantial crops of grain, vegetables and fruit. The livestock raisers of Mongolia, Laos and a number of other fraternal countries have achieved an increase in livestock numbers and an increase in its productivity. Measures for the transfer of the economy to the intensive path of development, boosting labor productivity improving the quality of output and increasing the people's prosperity, as outlined by party congresses, are being consistently translated into reality.

Many large-scale tasks lie ahead for the brother-peoples. On the threshold of the new year, plenums of the central committees of ruling Marxist-Leninist parties and sessions of the supreme organs of people's power have been held inthe majority of socialist countries. They summed up the results of the work during the past period, analyzed the successes achieved and revealed the reasons for shortcomings and omissions and outlined ways of solving pressing problems. Special attention has been paid to seeking out reserves, increasing production efficiency, expending raw material and energy thriftily, and making thoughtful use of the combined experience of the fraternal countries in carrying out the tasks of building socialism.

Proceeding from the available potential and resources, the next targets for the coming year have been defined. Thus, national income in the GDR is scheduled to rise 4.2 percent in comparison with 1982 and the volume of industrial production will increase 3.8 percent. In Bulgaria these indicators will be respectively 3.8 and 4.8; in Romania -- 5.0 and 6.6; and in Mongolia -- 7.6 and 10.3. The working people of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Cuba and other fraternal states are planning to attain new heights in the development of the economy and culture.

The strengthening might of world socialism and its growing prestige are enabling the community countries, operating on a united front, to defend their positions in the world arena and to consistently pursue a course toward guaranteeing peace and toward disarmament.

The meetings and conversations that CPSU Central Committee general secretary has held during the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation with the leaders of fraternal parties and countries have confirmed the determination of the community's states to defend socialism's gains and socialist values against imperialism's onslaught and to struggle actively for the consolidation of peace and for the relaxation of tension. Their participants expressed readiness to continue to improve political cooperation among the fraternal countries and to contribute to the utmost to strengthening the community's cohesion.

The socialist states are steadfastly following the route of peace and creation.

The Most Important Task

The foreign policy initiatives launched in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's report at the ceremonial session in the Kremlin are currently the focus of attention for the world public.

Foreign commentators perceive in the precise, well-argued stance of the Soviet Union a convincing confirmation of the immutability of the USSR's peace-loving course, and of the principled and businesslike approach of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government to the cardinal problems of international life. They point out that the land of the soviets has a lucid and noble objective: not to permit any nuclear war, be it small, or large, limited or all-out. The most important task of all peoples is to halt the instigators of new carnage.

The mass media are drawing special attention to the fact that the Soviet Union has once again expressed readiness to seek sensible, mutually acceptable solutions, on a basis that is fair to both sides, and it expects this from the United States and its NATO allies. Having pledged unilaterally not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, the USSR calls upon other nuclear powers to follow its example which would indeed be a weighty contribution to the cause of preventing nuclear war.

Whichever urgent international problem is considered today -- be it the fruitful [rezultattivnyy] completion of Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms and on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms and on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe, or the question of the speediest reaching of agreement on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe -- the Soviet Union invariably acts from constructive stances and seeks honest agreement which will not be detrimental to either of the sides and which at the same time will lead to a reduction of their arsenals.

The USSR's proposal that arsenals of nuclear weapons be frozen on a reciprocal basis with the United States during negotiations has been widely commented upon in the foreign press. The newspapers are singling out that place in the Soviet leader's report where he talks of a serious attitude to confidence-building measures, pointing out the need to "remove fingers from launch buttons."

The Washington administration, however, does not want to heed the voice of reason. Expatiating upon some kind of "lagging behind" the USSR, Washington is adopting programs for the further buildup of arms. This week the teletype brought news of the fact that President Reagan has signed a bill, approved by Congress, which provides for record military appropriations for the current fiscal year -- $232 billion which is 6 percent more than the last.

Failing to come to terms with the opinion and will of the U.S. and world public, the present placemen of the U.S. military-industrial monopolies in the White House are continuing to play with nuclear fire. As can be seen from income reports, certain circles in the United States and in a number of other NATO countries have made haste, without even having gone into the essence of the matter, to express a negative attitude to the Soviet initiatives and attempting in their rush, to distort the meaning and significance of these initiatives.

"The new USSR proposals are a good-will gesture inspiring hope for peace in the hearts of all those who hold dear the ideals of peace. So the reaction to this gesture and the mistrust expressed in the United States, London and Paris are all the more to be regretted," writes the Swiss newspaper TRIBUNE-LE MATIN. "The Soviet proposals on reducing the numbers of missiles in Europe," writes the Italian newspaper L'UNITA, "give a new fillip to talks." "Henceforth, it will be all the more difficult for those who want to wreck negotiations on limiting the arms race to explain their stance," the newspaper points out. "If the leadership in Washington were more farsighted," the Delhi newspaper THE TIMES OF INDIA writes," it would take the new Soviet proposals as a basis for future talks."

The press and many politicians and public figures in the West point to the senselessness of any attempts to exert "pressure" on the USSR and to achieve military superiority over it. "On several occasions in the 60 years that the multinational Soviet state has been in existence, threats against it have been heard and the forces of imperialism have "fanned the arms race in an attempt to intimidate the Soviet Union," the SANA agency writes in a commentary. "But history eloquently attests that no one will succeed in exerting pressure on the USSR."

Our country will not allow the parity that has come about to be disrupted nor military superiority to be achieved over it, and it will not make one-sided concessions. We will be forced to respond to the challenge from the American side by deploying corresponding weapons systems. The peoples of the world know that since the first day of its existence, the Soviet Union has never threatened anyone and does not threaten anyone. But it has always known how to stand up for itself and will continue to manage to do so and will do everything necessary to ensure its own security and the security of its allies.

Loyal to Lenin's course in its foreign policy, the Soviet Union, guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress is waging, along with the other socialist countries, a persistent struggle for the consolidation of peace and is consistently advocating broad, fruitful and diverse cooperation among peoples. The progressive public of the entire planet and all people of good will have greeted with satisfaction the appeal "to parliaments, governments, political parties and peoples of the world" which was unanimously adopted by the participants in the ceremonial session in the Kremlin. "Soviet people are convinced that states and peoples, by pooling their efforts," this document says, "will be able to vanquish the military threat, preserve and consolidate peace on earth, and guarantee man's right to life. We call upon the parliaments, governments, political parties and peoples of the world to engage in such a pooling of efforts."

This ardent appeal is finding a lively response in the hearts of millions of people. The struggle to end the arms race and for disarmament is continuing. The dark forces of imperialism will not succeed in halting the people's onward movement toward peace, freedom, security and social progress.

With optimism and with unshakable faith in the triumph of the righteous cause, Soviet people and all the fraternal peoples of the socialist community are approaching the new year. This optimism and confidence stems from the profound class analysis of the contemporary international situation and from a comprehensive assessment of the correlation of forces in the world.

CORRECTION TO 25 DECEMBER 'STUDIO 9' PROGRAM

The following corrections should be made to the item entitled "Moscow TV 25 December 'Studio 9' Program," published in the 28 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on pages CC 1-14:

Page CC 6, in the eleventh paragraph, line four should read: "... party became the sole [yedinolichnyy] leaders of the government." (substituting the word "sole" for the word "dynamic" and supplying the vernacular)

On page CC 12, the fourth paragraph, line nine should read: "...that they are not simply being repeated,..." (inserting dropped negative)

NEW PRC CONSTITUTION ENDORSED AT NPC SESSION

OW241026 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Dec 82 Morning Edition p 8

[Text] Documents adopted at the Fifth Session of the National People's Congress (NPC) of the Fifth Convocation have been published in the Chinese press. The session came to a close in Beijing recently.

The NPC session endorsed a new PRC Constitution -- the fourth one since the first constitution was adopted in 1954. As Ye Jianying, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, emphasized in a closing speech at the session, the PRC's Constitution of 1982 "generalizes the positive and negative experience of the past 30-odd years".

The preamble to the Constitution, which characterizes the results of the PRC's development, the program aims and the main principles of its domestic and foreign policy, points out in particular that in the future the PRC's basic task lies in "concentrating efforts to carry out socialist modernization," and that "led by the Communist Party of China and guided by Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong thought, the Chinese people will continue to uphold the people's democratic dictatorship and the socialist road." "The people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants," is defined as "the dictatorship of the proletariat in substance [po sushchestvu]."

The new fundamental law says that the PRC will adhere to "an independent and self-reliant foreign policy," and "the five principles of peaceful coexistence." Articles are included which say that China "firmly opposes imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism," and "exerts efforts in the interests of safeguarding world peace and promoting the cause of human progress."

As was noted in the report on "the draft revised constitution of the PRC", which was delivered at the session by Peng Zhen, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, a number of additions concerning the state structure were made to the new fundamental law. For example, the powers of the NPC Standing Committee, which will now perform part of the functions earlier exercised by the NPC, were extended. The office of PRC president, who "represents the state in domestic and foreign affairs," was restored. This office, as is known, was abolished during the Cultural Revolution, an act which was later formalized in the 1975 Constitution. The new Constitution also provides for the office of vice president of the PRC. A new agency, the Central Military Council of the PRC, which "leads all the armed forces of the state," was set up. It was announced that the president and the vice president of the PRC and the chairman of the Central Military Council should be elected by the first session of the NPC of a new, sixth convocation, to be elected in April 1983.

According to the new Constitution, district bodies of power are again to be restored in the Chinese countryside replacing the system, introduced in 1958, under which a rural people's commune both administered state power and ran the local economy. The rural commune as such is preserved as a form of organizing collective economies in the village but is deprived of its functions of the local government authority. As regards the national question, the PRC Constitution limits itself to proclaiming "regional national autonomy" as corresponding to "the specific Chinese conditions."

The PRC's new fundamental law says that "in the case of necessity the state will establish special administrative districts" under a special law, which will be adopted by the NPC, "taking into consideration the specific conditions." As it was clarified at the session, this provision was included in the Constitution as linked with the set task of "uniting Taiwan with mainland China in order to put an end to Taiwan's separation from the motherland in the shortest time."

The chapter "General Provisions" of the Constitution includes an article allowing "foreign enterprises and other foreign economic organizations" to invest in China and to engage in various forms of economic cooperation with Chinese enterprises and organizations.

The session endorsed the Sixth 5-Year Plan for China's economic and social development for 1981-85, the State Plan and Budget for 1983. Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, said in the report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan that in the current 5-year plan period the growth rates of industrial production "will be lower than the average growth rates for the past 28 years." This is explained, the speaker said, by the fact that "we are facing a serious and formidable task of adjusting industry."

The report mentioned the task of ensuring "universal or nearly universal" primary education in most provinces and incomplete secondary education in the cities by late 1985. It was pointed out that by 1985, 29 million urban and rural people should be provided with jobs.

The session endorsed the State Budget for 1983, characterizing the overall financial situation in the country. Finance Minister Wang Bingqian said in his report that as before it was with great difficulty that the budget's revenues and expenditures were balanced. The budget for 1983 provides for a deficit of 3,000 million yuan, or nearly the same amount as planned for this year.

BOVIN ON PRC POSITION IN WEST'S FOREIGN POLICY

LD262340 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 26 Dec 82

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Aleksandr Bovin]

[Text] The past year, 1982, has been marked by a change in the atmosphere in Soviet-PRC relations. If, despite the tight corners in this area and if such a trend is maintained, next year this will also lead to an improvement in the general situation in Asia, and perhaps not just in Asia.

For understandable reasons, the evolution of Soviet-PRC relations is followed in the West with enormous interest. One could note two extreme points of view. One of them I illustrate by an extract from the French weekly L'EXPRESS. I quote: To prevent the restoration of the socialist bloc from the Elba to the Pacific Ocean, to strive to ensure that, despite its ideology, China leans in the direction of the free world -- this is obviously the prime task of Western policy. This is a clearly expressed formulation of the question. It is shared by many strategists in the West, expecially in the United States.

There is also another way to formulate the question, another approach. Here, for example, this is what was said in THE WASHINGTON TIMES. I quote: The campaign that the United States swiftly launched to win the friendship of the despotic communist dictatorship -- as they call China -- is bad diplomacy and a bad policy. The United States, as one of the great maritime powers, is behaving incorrectly, because an impression is being created that it is establishing firm ties with a state such as China, which is one the Eurasian Continent, and not with an island state such as the Chinese Republic of Taiwan. And then comes the conclusion -- one should not flirt with China. A security system consisting of island and peninsular states in the western Pacific, including Taiwan, and not an alliance with continental China -- that is the wisest strategy.

I think that the policy of including China in the so-called free world, and, equally, the policy of separating Taiwan from China can hardly be called a wise strategy. Well, in the end, let them over there work out their own philosophy. That is their worry.

U.S. URGES JAPAN TO INCREASE MILITARY SPENDING

LD281426 Moscow TASS in English 1229 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo December 28 TASS -- TASS correspondent Viktor Zatsepin reports: The U.S. Administration made another diplomatic demarche with respect to Tokyo. Acting on the instructions of the White House, Michael Mansfield, U.S. ambassador to Japan, expressed dissatisfaction during a meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe over what the ambassador described as Japan's "insufficient effort" to speed up its military preparations, and demanded that Japan spend more for military purposes.

The Japanese press points out that this diplomatic demarche came at a time when the Japanese Government and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party are inclined to think that because of its serious economic difficulties Japan is unable to raise its military allocations under the next year's budget by seven odd per cent -- the "minimum" demanded by the United States. The Japanese leadership intends to raise military expenditures six per cent instead. This is a sharp increase in the effort to build up Japan's military capabilities. But even it does not suit the Washington administration which is unaccustomed to any signs of disobedience on the part of its junior partner in the military alliance.

The U.S. ambassador warned the foreign minister that the Japanese leadership should think about the response Japan's decision would cause in the United States, clearly hinting that the move might intensify anti-Japanese sentiments in the Reagan administration and the Congress.

The newspaper ASAHI reports that after yesterday's meeting of the leadership of the Liberal Democratic Party it was declared that Japan could not possibly do more than it was in a position to do. Local observers note in this connection that although at the present stage Japan refused to meet in full the U.S. demand for an increase in the military spending this does not mean that it remain consistent in countering Washington's pressure.

CPSU PARTY WORKERS VISIT MPR; SHARE EXPERIENCES

PM271501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by G.S. Strizhov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee science and educational institutions section, was in the Mongolian People's Republic 10 through 17 December in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the MPRP; the delegation had gone there to exchange experiences on questions of party leadership in the development of people's education and the higher school system.

The delegation was received by Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE BOOKS TO LENINGRAD -- The Japanese Consulate General in Leningrad has donated Japanese books and educational films to the libraries of Leningrad University, the Oriental Studies Institute under the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and the Krurskaya Cultural Research Center in Leningrad. The books presented include 100 Japanese history books, Japanese dictionaries, books on Japanese animals and flower arrangement. The films are on learning Chinese characters and Japanese conversation. [Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 9 Dec 82 OW]

U.S. EMBASSY DIRECTING 'BANDITS' IN KABUL

LD282020 Moscow TASS in English 1955 GMT 28 Dec 82

[All quotemarks as received]

[Text] Moscow December 28 TASS -- "The actions by the U.S. Embassy in Kabul and its personnel, which use the status of diplomats to interfere crudely in the affairs of a sovereign state and direct the hand of murderers, agent saboteurs and brutal bandits, have aroused just wrath and indignation among the Afghan public, the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes today.

The newspaper recalls that several months ago two officials of the U.S. Embassy in Kabul Mr. Morris and Mr. Crow left Afghanistan for the USA before winding up their round of duties. They had instructed a group of Afghan counter-revolutionaries recruited by them to blow up several buildings in the centre of Kabul, where government institutions and big shops are situated. With that aim the counter-revolutionary plotters had been supplied with four powerful mines and promised the lump sum of four million afghanis in pay for their dirty job.

"What is the real worth of the 'concern' shown by American politicos over the destiny of the Afghan people, which is so 'touchingly' displayed by them in countless speeches and statements?" The newspaper continues. The Afghan people disdain that false concern, those pharisaical speeches, as they know their real worth."

The article says that official representatives of the Washington administration pass over in silence at press-conferences all questions in connection with the arms supplies to the bandit detachments operating against the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan." "It must be noted, for that matter, that the ruling circles do not conceal their liking for the bandits, albeit they pretend that their platonic love of the advocates of restoration of feudalism in that country, which is so far from the USA, does not go beyond the framework of common decency. "Facts, however, indicate that Washington is crudely and high-handedly interfering in the internal affairs of an independent state through supplying arms to anti-government gangs," the newspaper IZVESTIYA stresses.

WEST'S CAMPAIGN OF 'SLANDER' AGAINST DRA CONDEMNED

LD282358 Moscow TASS in English 1754 GMT 28 Dec 82

["Slander and Reality" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 28 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The fifth anniversary of the national-democratic, anti-feudal, anti-imperialist revolution of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is drawing nearer. In April 1978 the progressive forces of the Afghan people assumed power in Afghanistan. Remarkable changes in all spheres now take place in the ancient Afghan land. The more impressive the successes of the Afghan people, the more vicious the campaign of slander and misinformation, of the subversive activities of the forces of imperialism headed by the United States against the young republic. The distortion of the real state of affairs in Afghanistan, the concealment of the progressive nation-wide character of the transformation in the country and premeditated lies make up the foundation of the anti-Afghan policy of Washington and of its closest allies that unleashed the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The newspaper WASHINGTON POST, which is far from being sympathetic for the revolutionary transformations in Afghanistan, has been compelled to admit that the so-called "information" about the events and the situation in Afghanistan that is spread by Western diplomats staying in Kabul is quite often not in keeping with reality.

Simply speaking it is false. This "information" boils down to all sorts of insinuations against the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan which are picked up by the U.S. radio station "Voice of America" and other subversive radio centres, which are in the upkeep of the Central Intelligence Agency, including radio stations situated on the territory of Pakistan. These radio stations laud in every way the "successful operations" of gangs of mercenaries which are sent in to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan from Pakistan's territory, which staged acts of terrorism and subversion against the peaceful people, kill teachers, clergymen, burn down schools, hospitals, mosques, destroy crops to doom peasants to famine.

The enemies of the April Revolution are incensed by measures of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to liquidate feudal and prefeudal modes and leftovers in Afghan society, to limit large land ownership, to give plots of land to landless peasants and those with samll holdings of land. Some 300 thousand Afghan peasants were already given by the state plots of land free of charge. The land and water reform implemented in Afghanistan envisages the improvement of the living conditions of over 1.5 million peasant households. Thanks to the literacy campaign implemented by the revolutionary government, 1.5 million Afghan children graduated from primary and secondary schools this year. The most pressing task now is still that of ensuring the country's complete safety from the inroads of hired gangs of interventionists, for this will enable Afghanistan to carry out large-scale social and economic plans. But already now Afghan working people achieve such results in the sphere of the economic construction and social development of which working people in many countries, including developed capitalist countries, can only dream. And imperialist propaganda keeps silent about all this, while it spares no efforts and funds for the heightening of slander and psychological war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN AFGHAN SOCIETY NOTED

LD281620 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Petr Frankl]

[Text] Kabul [dateline as received] -- Three years [have] passed since the overthrow of the hated Amin clique and opening of the second stage of the April Revolution December 27, 1979.

Since the beginning of 1980 the new leadership has been consistently realizing the aims, for which the patriotic soldiers carried out the armed uprising on April 27, 1978, under the leadership of the People's Democratic party of Afghanistan. The successes in various spheres of social life and the ever broader support of the people's masses for the party and the revolution are the best proof of the correctness of the chosen road. The strengthening of the ties between the party and the people is a reality which was also confirmed by this year's national conference of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

The just agrarian policy, and the just distribution of land and water bring the most numerous class of the country -- peasants -- to the side of the revolution. Production of many industrial products has increased in comparison with the last year. Significant investment projects are being realized in transport and new [as received] are being prepared in the mining industry. Results cannot be expected at once, because it will be necessary to overcome a number of problems. Despite this, e.g. the production of cement grew by more than 42 per cent in the second half of this year, of electric energy by 9.2 per cent and of coal by 8 per cent in comparison with the same period last year.

Afghanistan is a big school today, more than 600,000 people are attending courses for the liquidation of illiteracy.

New schools and flats are under construction, new clubs for women are being founded and new health centres are being built.

The effort of the Afghan Government for the economic and social progress is being impeded by the reactionary imperialist circles which are waging an undeclared war against Afghanistan. But the situation has considerably changed in comparison with 1979.

Afghanistan has today strong armed forces and counter-revolution has been suffering one defeat after another. Many counterrevolutionary gangs have voluntarily surrendered. Afghanistan wants peace, but Pakistan and Iran have not yet constructively responded to the Afghan proposals.

The Afghan people have to defend the revolution against the terrorist attacks of bandits. The past three years confirmed that Afghanistan has enough strength to defend its revolutionary achievements and that it is determined to build a new society. This road is being significantly supported by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

GANDHI 'FIRMLY REBUFFS' WEST'S ECONOMIC PRESSURE

LD281452 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] New Delhi, December 28 TASS -- Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India has issued a firm rebuff to the West's attempts at putting pressure on India through threats to discontinue its aid to it. The head of the Indian Government, speaking in the city of Bangalore, stated that such threats cannot intimidate the country. Indira Gandhi emphasized that India now satisfied 90 per cent of its needs resultant of internal resources and only ten per cent through imports. However, if it is denied that aid, the Indian people are full of determination to work still more persistently to give their country everything it needs.

The prime minister pointed out that over the years of independence India has made great strides in economic advance and in the solution of important social problems, with earned it a well-deserved prestige. India can now independently tackle all tasks facing it.

Independent India's successes, which gladen all its friends, give rise to spite and exasperation among those who would like to see that country dependent on "benefactors" from across the ocean. The imperialist powers lately more and more often resort to their favourite instrument of economic blackmail in an attempt to hinder the young state's progressive movement towards full economic independence and to make the Indian Government change its peaceful foreign policy aimed at supporting the national liberation movements and at strengthening friendship and cooperation with socialist countries.

The countries of the European Economic Community erect new and new discriminatory barriers in the path of the development of trade contacts with India. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which are controlled by U.S. capital, are being intensively used to put pressure on India. They put forward such conditions for granting credits to that country which infringe upon its economic interests, undermine the positions of the state sector and envisage giving freedom of action to transnational corporations.

MICRONESIAN OPPOSITION TO U.S. MOUNTING

PM221547 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Dec 82 Second Edition p 5

[Correspondent T. Kolesnichenko "International Notes": "Micronesia -- A U.S. Firing Range"]

[Text] New York, December -- For more than 35 years now the United States has been turning the islands of Micronesia, which are its trust territory, into a military firing range for itself.

Washington is preparing to build the biggest naval base in the region on the Palau Islands, not far from the Philippines in the western part of Micronesia. It will occupy 30 percent of the entire territory of Palau. This base, along with military installations on other Micronesian islands, as a Pentagon spokesman recently frankly admitted, "will enable the U.S. fleet to reach the Philippines, Indonesia, Australia and the Indian Ocean by the shortest route in case of necessity."

The Palau Islands are not the only ones in Micronesia on which it is planned to build new bases. The Pentagon has drawn up a detailed plan whereby the entire region will be enmeshed in a network of U.S. military installations and turned into a training center for the American military. Thus, for instance, more than 32,000 acres of land on Babeltuap Island and others are to be used as storage dumps for nuclear warheads, while Palau's main port is to become the main base in the region for nuclear submarines and ships to call at. Here too the CIA has chosen a secret base for itself for training special groups for "combating the guerrilla movement."

The population of Palau (like that of other parts of Micronesia) is coming out more and more actively against the American military's plans. A referendum held in 1980 approved a draft constitution proposing a ban on the "storage, shipment, and use of nuclear weapons" on the islands. The U.S. State Department immediately intervened and exerted overt pressure to the extent of threatening to maintain Palau's semicolonial status for many years if the results of the referendum are reflected in the constitution. Despite this, the people's committee formed by broad strata of the population ratified the referendum results. But Washington did not give way. The U.S. supreme judge [Verkhovnyy Sudya] for trust territories vetoed the draft constitution as "illegal." The Americans, for their part, have prepared their own draft constitution, but this was rejected by the majority of the population, who again voted for the first version.

The United States is still continuing the talks and pursuing its line. Washington asserts that the matter is nearing a conclusion. As observer G. Johnson, who recently made a trip to the Micronesian islands, notes in the journal NATION, the United States is confident that it will get its way next year. Pentagon representatives are already preparing to settle themselves on other islands turned into military bases.

But evidently in order to achieve this, Washington will have to suppress the Micronesians' opposition to its plans. And that opposition is growing every day.

ZHIVKOV PRAISES ANDROPOV REPORT, USSR EXPERIENCE

LD272030 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 27 TASS -- "The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov's composed, businesslike, dignified and forceful report at the celebration meeting marking the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Union has answered the main questions concerning the development of the USSR and the international situation," Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria [PRB], declared in an interview with the newspaper IZVESTIA. "I would particularly like to stress the significance of the proposals made with regard to the problems of disarmament. The new Soviet proposals, concrete and allowing no ambiguous interpretations, have placed in an extremely difficult position those, who are in words favouring talks, while in practice pursuing a line for armament and preparation of wars. At the same time they have served the anti-war movement in the West, by having provided it with strong arguments, which will undoubtedly give it another, powerful impulse. The peaceful disposition of the great motherland of Lenin shows itself particularly distinctly in that part of Yuriy Andropov's report, which deals with the international situation."

Speaking about the significance of the Soviet people's experience in building socialism, the Bulgarian leader called attention to the fact that "some people are trying to depreciate this experience," "by reducing socialism in the USSR to what they call a 'Soviet model'. "But what kind of a 'model' can there be," Todor Zhivkov went on, "if what is in evidence is the inexhaustible wealth of life in the first socialist state, which is continuously breaking new ground and trying things out and which has awakened to life, to socio-political, scientific-technical and cultural creative activity millions-strong popular masses! The merit of the Soviet Union is that it has been the first to use and resourcefully carry forward the fundamental principles of the integral revolutionary teaching of Marx, Engels and Lenin in practice. Making its experience readily available to us, the Soviet Union has always emphasised that it is experience, which has been acquired in specific historical conditions, that has warned us against repeating mistakes and blunders."

"The building of socialism in the PRB has demonstrated that the peoples, which have embarked on this path, can draw on the USSR's experience with confidence".

PRAVDA CITES HUSAK SPEECH TO FRIENDSHIP BODY

PM211655 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "High Assessment"]

[Text] Prague, 14 Dec -- The Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society [SCSP] is constantly making a great contribution to the development and consolidation of all-around cooperation between the CSSR and the USSR, G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, said here at a meeting with a delegation of the SCSP Central Committee Presidium elected at that organization's ninth congress.

The SCSP's activity this year, which is taking place under the sign of the 65th anniversary of Great October and the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation deserves a particularly high assessment, he said. It has helped the Czechoslovak working people to familiarize themselves extensively with the Soviet people's achievements in building communism and in propaganda on the USSR's peace-loving policy.

It is precisely now, in a period of increasingly harsh imperialist attacks against the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, that it is essential to strengthen and deepen Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and mutual cooperation. In this connection the broad propaganda of the Soviet Union's peace initiatives aimed at preserving world peace and limiting the arms race is an exceptionally important and topical task for the SCSP.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON GDR-USSR COOPERATION TALKS

PM271545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Deepening of Cooperation"]

[Text] Berlin, 17 Dec -- A scheduled session of the inter-governmental commission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the GDR has been held here.

It examined questions relating to the implementation of summit-level accords on further deepening all-around cooperation between the USSR and the GDR, and it agreed on specific measures aimed at boosting production efficiency and making fuller use of the scientific and technical potential.

The commission discussed the progress toward realizing previously agreed measures and reached agreement on new projects at which work would be done to intensify the manufacture of consumer goods and enhance their quality.

Specific measures were defined for retooling and improving manufacturing processes at approximately 80 light industry installations and other sectors of industry producing goods for the population.

Ways to solve jointly scientific, technical and production questions in the sectors of the agroindustrial complex were outlined. The projected measures will promote the fulfillment of the Food Program in the USSR. Questions of further developing cooperation in the manufacture of microelectronic articles and elements were discussed. The GDR's participation in the production of gas industry eqipment was agreed on.

The USSR delegation was headed by L.A. Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the GDR delegation by G. Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received L.A. Kostandov. The delegation also met with W. Stoph, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

CEAUSESCU NATIONAL CONFERENCE SPEECH REPORTED

PM221151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[Dispatch by PRAVDA and TASS correspondents S. Petukhov and V. Klimenko under the general heading "In the Fraternal Parties": "RCP National Conference"]

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Dec -- An RCP national conference began work here today. Around 3,000 delegates and 600 guests representing the party organizations of all counties of the country are taking part in it. RCP secretary general N. Ceausescu delivered the report on the first item on the conference agenda "On the Present Stage of the Building of Socialism in Romania, Certain Theoretical and Ideological Problems, the Party's Political Education Activity and the Tasks of Party Organs and Organizations in Molding the New Man -- a Conscious Builder of Socialism and Communism."

In the present 5-year plan, the report says, the task has been set of switching the national economy to the intensive path of development, improving its efficiency and the quality of all work and rapidly increasing labor productivity. In the last 2 years net industrial output has increased by around 6 percent and commodity industrial output by 5 percent. This pace, the speaker declared, does not satisfy us. It has emerged that certain sectors of the country's industry were relying excessively on imports and proved unprepared to switch rapidly to solving problems by their own efforts. As a result lower development rates have been established.

A substantial increase in output has been achieved in agriculture, the report goes on to note. This year, for the first time, the country harvested a ton of grain crops per person. Production of vegetables, potatoes, fruits, sugar beets and sunflowers increased.

The front of projects under construction but not finished narrowed. About 1,200 industrial and agricultural projects have been commissioned over the course of the 2 years, which has increased the republic's fixed capital by 300 billion leu. By giving priority to the development of the energy and raw material base and of agriculture, the speaker said, we have secured a substantial upsurge in the national economy on the whole. However, judging by the results of this period the projected industrial development rate for the 5-year plan as a whole will be less than planned. Yet there is still untapped potential.

In the section of the report dealing with Romania's foreign economic relations N. Ceausescu stressed that special attention is being paid to relations with the CEMA countries and to cooperation with all the socialist states, expecailly neighboring ones.

Noting the serious deterioration in the international situation, the speaker pointed to the paramount importance of further uniting peace-loving, anti-imperialist forces and all the peoples in the struggle to prevent another war and in defense of peace. Responsibility for Romania's socialist development, independence and future, he said, demands the constant strengthening of the defense capability. The republic invariably pays attention to cooperation with the armies of the socialist states that are members of the Warsaw Pact.

The conference continues.

FORMER HUNGARIAN LEADER ON ANDROPOV AS ENVOY

For the Vienna PROFIL interview with Professor Andras Hegedus, Hungarian minister of agriculture and deputy premier in 1952, and head of the Hungarian Council of Ministers 1955-56, entitled "Greater Freedom Rather Than More Money," which includes his recollection of his association with and assessment of Yuri Andropov, USSR ambassador to Hungary 1954-1957, see the Hungarian section of the 28 December Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

PAP CHIEF EDITOR ROSZKOWSKI RECEIVED BY STUKALIN

PM221001 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Dec 82 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Cooperation Expanding"]

[Text] J. Roszkowski, editor in chief of the Polish Press Agency, PAP, has visited the Soviet Union at TASS' invitation. He was received by B.I. Stukalin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section. A protocol between TASS and PAP providing for the further expansion of cooperation in the news sphere was signed. The protocol was signed by TASS Director General Sa. A. Losev and J. Roszkowski.

U.S. POLICY TOWARD WEST EUROPE ANALYZED

LD250740 Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 25 Dec 82

["Where Washington Is Pushing Western Europe" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 25 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vladimir Serov writes:

Europe, the cradle of modern civilization, is going through troubled times. U.S. imperialism, which has openly declared its claim to be the leader of the world and proclaimed a crusade against communism, is trying to draw its West European allies into that policy, which is extremely dangerous to them, like to the whole of mankind. The crusade against communism is also assigned another task, that of subordinating Western Europe and Japan, the centres of the political and economic might of the capital and economic might of the capitalist world rivalling Washington, to the latter, and make them serve the global imperial aims of the USA.

Disregarding the fundamental change in the balance of forces in the world, the military-strategic parity between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization, the Reagan administration is pushing its allies onto the adventuris path of confrontation against the socialist community. In so doing, it disregards not only the might of the socialist countries, which has increased many times over the postwar years, but also the sharp change in the balance of forces in the capitalist world itself not in favour of the USA.

The times when the USA, basing itself on its indisputable economic, political and military supremacy, could dictate its will to the allies, when the latter obediently followed all orders and wishes of Uncle Sam, have sunk into oblivion. The increased might and influence of Western Europe are obvious. Nowadays it can no longer be called a junior partner of the USA.

While in 1970 the aggregate gross national product of the countries of the European Economic Community was considerably smaller than that of the USA (617.7 billion dollars as against 983.2 billion), a decade later, in 1980, the GNP of the EEC member-countries was bigger than that of the USA (2,744.0 billion dollars as against 2,640.5 billion). The share of the EEC member-countries in world capitalist exports is now more than three times larger than that of the USA. The currency reserves of the Ten are 10 times bigger than those of the USA. Nine West European countries have already outstripped the USA as regards the level of per capita national income.

The military might of the West European countries has also considerably grown over the postwar period. There are two nuclear powers -- France and Britain -- among the West European states. According to estimates of most experts, it is Western Europe and not America which makes NATO's main strike force as regards the conventional weapons and forces. Thus, according to the official NATO statistics, the European members of the bloc presently account for nearly 75 per cent of the land forces, which are always at NATO's disposal in Europe, 75 per cent of tanks, 65 per cent of war planes and 60 per cent of naval vessels. Thus, from whatever angle you look at it, Western Europe has now grown out of the panties it once wore in the times of the Marshall Plan when patronized by the overseas uncle, who regarded the West Europeans to be his vassals.

Disregarding the new realities, Washington is nevertheless out to regain for itself the role of an indisputable leader of the free world. Taking advantage of the position of the biggest capitalist power, its military might and the huge nuclear potential, the USA wishes to use the military factor in the first place in order to gear to itself even closer its NATO partners and exploit them in its selfish interests. It is precisely in this context that one should regard the decision imposed by Washington on its West European partners three years ago on the deployment on their territory of new American medium-range nuclear missiles, on whose speediest implementation the Washington administration insists.

This decision has a double-pronged aim. First, the USA hopes to change sharply in its favour the military-strategic situation in the continent and ensure general strategic superiority over the countries of the socialist community by means of nuclear rearmament, while simultaneously striving to use Western Europe as a lightning-rod in the eventuality of a nuclear conflict. Second, by increasing the role of the nuclear factor in NATO, Washington hopes that it will thus be able to bind its allies hand and foot, limit the freedom of their actions and create conditions, in which it will be easier to wrest from the latter concessions in various fields.

Incidentally, as the recent fourteen-day tour of the European capitals by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has shown, these Washington's calculations meet with opposition from the West Europeans. Albeit at the NATO session in Brussels the American envoys have succeeded in getting from their partners (with the exception of some countries) a confirmation of the NATO's nuclear-missile decision of 1979, the talks, which George Shultz held with the Commission of European Communities on questions of bilateral relations and East-West trade and economic relations, have actually ended in a failure as a result of the refusal of Europe minor to subordinate to Washington's diktat.

At his talks with the U.S. secretary of state, President Francois Mitterrand of France emphasized that France would not agree to any power "claiming control of France's economic and trade policy." Speaking in an interview with the magazine LE POINT, he described as absurd Washington's attempt at frustrating the contracts on the participation of number of Western firms on the construction of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline by means of sanctions against American, French and other companies, and expressed satisfaction with the lifting of the sanctions. The United States, the French president pointed out, behave itself as if the North-Atlantic Treaty "gives it the right to control everything, which France exports, including green peace." "We do not accept," he said, "the idea of an economic NATO." This statement by the French president reflects in a considerable measure the stand of also other West European states.

The lack of convergence of a number of highly essential interests of the West European states and the USA is also reflected in a different attitude shown by them to the issue of international detente. Western Europe has a stake in military detente, because its peoples do not wish to become victims of the absurd designs of a limited nuclear war in the continent, which are hatched by the Pentagon. The West Europeans do not want either to give up the material benefits resulting from the development of trade and economic relations with the socialist countries. Thus, in 1980 their trade with the CMEA member-countries totalled 60 billion dollars, which is ten times as much as that of the USA. While the present Washington administration regards these ties in the first place as a weapon in the struggle against the socialist community, most of the West European capitals regard them to be a mutually beneficial matter.

The ruling circles of the UMA would not only wish to draw the West European allies into a crusade against the socialist community, but also draw them into the implementation of its global expansionist plans. The allies are supposed to repay the feigned concern of the USA for their security by automatic support for Washington's policy in now-European regions. This is what the American plans for the spreading of NATO's sphere of military responsibility to the Middle East and the Persian Gulf area are based on.

Meanwhile the economic interests of the USA and Western Europe are far from being identical. Suffice it to say that while the West European countries import from that region up to 70 per cent of the oil they need, the USA imports less than 20 per cent. That is why a very high price would have to be paid by the West Europeans for the consequences of Washington's power methods, the conflicts fomented by it there, from which the USA would emerge comparatively safe and sound.

Thus, Western Europe is now faced with an extremely important alternative, perhaps, the most important one throughout its history. It is either it will allow Washington to sidetrack itself onto the fatal path of confrontation against the socialist world, onto the path of unrestrained arms race and fomenting conflicts, which is fraught with a threat of a world nuclear catastrophe. Or it will realize its historical role and responsibility and embark on the sole sensible path, that of strengthening detente and peaceful, mutually beneficial cooperation.

SOVIET DIPLOMAT CRITICIZES FRENCH JOURNALISTS

LD231308 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] The Soviet Union often complains about the Western press. It has the right to do so. In general, it does not appreciate the manner in which journalists speak of either Moscow's internal or foreign policies. At the end of last week the directors general of radio and television and of a number of French dailies received a letter from the Soviet Embassy in Paris criticizing the manner in which French journalists speak about the attempt on the pope, particularly the Bulgarian connection. The letter asks these press bodies to publish or broadcast the full text of a TASS reply to French newspapers. It is a very unusual step. That is why we have invited Mr Nikolay (Afanasyevskiy), minister counsellor at the Soviet Embassy in Paris, to the studio this morning. A first question, Mr (Afanasyevskiy): Is it normal for diplomats to intervene directly or to judge the work of professional journalists?

[Answer] We do not judge the journalists' work. I would like to say first of all that we fully respect the journalistic profession. Indeed, we believe they have enormous responsibilities to report on all that is happening in this world -- and God knows, a lot is happening which is worth reflecting upon. I would like to say that Soviet media do show a sense of responsibility, particularly as regards France, and that is something I know about. They invariably show respect for the French people's choice, understanding of the difficulties and problems facing the French. Sometimes they express disagreement, misunderstanding or criticism, but never insults or insinuations.

[Question] Mr (Afanasyevskiy), I hope it has not escaped you that French journalists, Western journalists in general, have different working methods from Soviet journalists, who are often described in the West as civil servants of the truth, for example?

[Answer] I do not believe that insinuations represent a good working method, and I shall not dwell on this. I shall merely say that it is a fact that we very seldom address a direct request to the French media; however, you must admit that we were forced to do this. For weeks we witnessed and were the target of insinuations, of incessantly repeated untruths, of allegations of facts that were never confirmed -- and here lies the meaning of our request for a clarification. I believe that if we want to speak of objectivity -- I, for example, was surprised by the fact and unfortunately there have been several such incidents, of the story of the so-called confidences Pope John Paul II made to Mr Shultz, a story which all newspapers and all broadcasts repeated for more than 24 hours, only to issue a timid denial in the midnight newscasts while everyone was asleep. Is this objectivity, as it is seen in our country?

[Question] [Words indistinct] Also the value of a denial.

[Answer] They say in Russia: A spoonful of mustard can ruin the taste of a barrel of honey, but one spoonful of honey cannot improve the taste of a barrel of mustard.

[Question] (Afanasyevskiy), can you imagine for one moment a member of the French Embassy in Moscow writing just like that to the head of Soviet television? What would you have said?

[Answer] I assure you, you can ask your French colleagues in Moscow about it. I assure you that French representatives in Moscow are much more susceptible and sensitive to what our press and journalists write about France.

[Question] But do they write such letters?

[Answer] Yes, including a letter. [sentence as heard]

[Question] It would be interesting to know the contents. Speaking about French and Western journalists in Moscow, they might like to ask -- and why not -- why they do not have more freedom of movement in the Soviet Union?

[Answer] I do not know whether it is worthwhile continuing this conversation. I believe I have said quite clearly that the French and foreign journalists in the Soviet Union have full facilities to report what goes on in our country, what is being done on either an internal or external plane. I truly do not perceive any obstacle, material or objective, in the way of objective reporting of what goes on in the Soviet Union. Moreover, it seems to me that there are more serious, more important facts worth pointing out. This campaign concerning the attack against the Pope is only one episode. In fact, I am stressing first of all that while I was waiting for my turn to speak for a few seconds on your radio station, for which I thank you -- and in passing I also note that as far as I know France-Inter is one of the few radio stations which has, from the start, pointed out the meaning of our clarification last Saturday -- while I was waiting my turn the gentleman who was speaking just now [during the newscast] about the arms connection and arms sales, was again sepaking about this Bulgarian connection despite several denials issued by the Bulgarian Government and by the Bulgarian press agency [sentence as heard]. I do not believe this is a good method, because there are more serious...

[Question, interrupts] It is news.

[Studio and Afanasyevskiy together] Of course, of course.

[Question] The French press also says -- the moment I read about Andropov becoming Brezhnev's successor -- the French press said that Mr Andropov was a liberal despite his work in the KGB.

[Answer] Thank you for this remark, for this issue. It seems to me that if our letter was useful (?it was because) it at least enabled us to speak these past few days about Mr Andropov's latest initiatives and proposals. Unfortunately...

[Question, interrupts] I do not know whether it was very useful, but at least [word indistinct] one last thing; it is obvious that when you question our professionalism, that means we are manipulated, that we are following somebody's orders, that somebody has ordered us to carry out a brazen slanderous campaign. Here I am quoting from the letter sent to the radio and television directors general. Well, if we are being manipulated, who is doing it and for what purpose?

[Answer] We are not saying this at all. I have said first of all that we greatly respect the journalistic profession, but I stress once more -- and in today's world everyone believes it to be true -- that journalists have an enormous responsibility to present things with a maximum of objectivity. When for weeks on end, for months on end, the Soviet Union is presented as the big bad wolf, armed to the teeth with the most modern weapons, and the West as poor little red riding hood, weaponless...

[Question, interrupts] We also speak about Mr Reagan's MX's.

[Answer] Weaponless. It is only right. In this case, it seems to me we are tackling a much more serious problem, because the danger is increasing. We are witnessing increasing tension in the world, an arms race which runs the risk in the current weeks and year of becoming even more serious with the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe.

[Question] Mr (Afanasyevskiy), I must stop you because the time allotted is up. You have just spoken about the journalists' responsiblity. We are prepared to continue to assume it and we intend to do so. Thank you.

[Answer] Thank you. One moment, please. I would like to take this opportunity to thank France-Inter for these few seconds of broadcasting...

[Question, interrupts] Several minutes rather.

[Answer] And I hope that we shall be able to speak in a positive manner of more constructive and interesting things. I take the opportunity these days, when we are marking the 60th anniversary of our state and when the French are ready to celebrate Christmas and the New Year, to wish France-Inter listeners a good year and a Merry Christmas. Thank you.

[Question] Thank you.

FINNISH PRESIDENT SENDS TELEGRAM TO ANDROPOV

LD232342 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 23 TASS -- Mauno Koivisto, president of the Finnish Republic, has sent Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, a telegram which reads:

"Finishing my visit, I would like to express to you, Mr. General Secretary, in my own name andon behalf of the persons accompanying me my cordial gratitude for the possibility to attend the celebrations on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. These days put in high relief the historical significance of the decisions of the first all-union congresses of the Soviets on December 30, 1922, and first and foremost the great effort of Vladimir Ilich Lenin as the founder of the multinational Soviet state. During the six decades the Soviet people have achieved considerable successes by their creative work."

"I and the entire Finnish people with me wish you fresh success in these efforts. In this context, I can state with much satisfaction that our relations -- which, as we already had an opportunity to note during our meeting, are based on the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance of 1948 -- are making good progress and evolving into multifaceted and fruitful cooperation. The results achieved by us constitute a stimulus which obliges us to further develop our relations on the unshakable basis of the 1948 treaty."

USSR DIPLOMATS ACCUSED OF ESPIONAGE LEAVE SWEDEN

LD271842 Stockholm Doemstic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] According to what our staff has learned, the two Soviet diplomats who have been accused, among other things, of industrial espionage and declared personas non grata in Sweden are leaving the country by train from Malmo to Moscow this evening. However it is still unclear what will happen to the third Soviet citizen who has also been accused of industrial espionage but who is not a diplomat.

VASILYEV VIEWS LEBANESE-ISRAELI TALKS, U.S. ROLE

LD281256 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 28 TASS -- TASS commentator Grigoriy Vasilyev writes:

Lebanese-Israeli talks began at Khaldah on the southern outskirts of Beirut today, with a U.S. delegation participating. The Lebanese side, having agreed to the talks, put forward as the main demand an immediate withdrawal of Israeli interventionist troops from Lebanon in accordance with the UN Security Council's Resolutions 508 and 509. The U.S.-Israeli stand, which is being covered up by demagogical talk of "normalising" the situation around Lebanon, is virtually to derive the maximum benefit from the Tel Aviv-unleashed aggression and to impose upon the Lebanese side conditions which are obviously unacceptable to it and which put in jeopardy the very existence of Lebanon as a sovereign, territorially integral and independent state.

The development of the situation shows that the matters stand precisely in this way, although official Washington was exerted a good deal of effort in an attempt to style itself as a "mediator" in the Middle East conflict, mediator which ostensibly offers "good offices" to all the sides involved in the conflict.

However, the futile attempts of the White House envoys in the Middle East proved to be no more than rhetoric devised to mislead the international, above all Arab, public opinion. In actual fact the United States which signed an agreement on "strategic cooperation" with Tel Aviv -- a military and political alliance spearheaded against the Arab states -- is an accomplice in the Israeli aggression against Lebanon. The United States therefore together with the aggressor bears full responsibility for the policy of genocide against the Lebanese and Palestinian people, and for the continuing occupation of Lebanon by Israeli intervention troops.

The main effort of U.S. diplomacy in the region is presently aimed at pushing through the so-called "Middle East initiative" of President Reagan. In doing so Washington uses any means including blackmail and undisguised pressure in a bid to take the so-called "Camp David process" out of the hopeless stalemate.

For instance, during the talks with King Husayn of Jordan, U.S. President Reagan, according to the ASSOCIATED PRESS, said that he could do nothing "in the interests of peace" between Arabs and Israel until Arab countries accepted his plan and embarked on negotiations with Israel without any preconditions.

There is no doubt that the United States regards the current talks in Khaldah as part of a "settlement", the U.S.-Israeli style and in keeping with the unpopular "initiative". In other words, the case in point again is the desire of U.S. imperialism, relying on Israel as an instrument of aggression, to bring the Arab east under the imperialist diktat.

IZVESTIYA on Demands on Lebanon

LD282052 Moscow TASS in English 1901 GMT 28 Dec 82

["The Aggressors Impudent Claims" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 28 TASS -- Instead of putting an end unequivocally to the aggression against Lebanon, Israel is making impudent and cynical demands to the victim of international brigandage. This is pointed out in a commentary in the newspaper IZVESTIYA today in connection with the Lebanese-Israeli talks with the participation of American representatives, which opened in Khaldah, Beirut's southern suburb, on December 28.

The newspaper points out that "in exchange for a problematic promise to withdraw the occupation troops from Lebanon some time in the future, Tel Aviv is trying to wrest from the Lebanese authorities a number of major military, political and economic concessions." "In crudely flouting international law and high-handedly meddling in the questions under the jurisdiction of the Lebanese authorities Israel demands that first armed detachments of the Palestinians and then the Syrian troops from among the inter-Arab security force be withdrawn from Lebanon."

"The characteristic feature of the present situation," the newspaper IZVESTIYA continues, "is the conduct of the U.S. Administration, which is openly encouraging and supporting the expansionist ambitions of the Israeli Zionists in Lebanon. While issuing now and then statements on the need for preserving Lebanon's integrity, sovereignty and independence, Washington is systematically exerting pressure on the Lebanese authorities, demanding from them a change in their stand on all fundamental issues in Tel Aviv's interests."

"Lebanon is a victim of the aggression of Zionism and imperialism. The sole way towards restoring justice vis-a-vis that long-suffering land can only be the speediest termination of the aggression and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli occupation troops from Lebanon's territory. No sordid manipulations and machinations are admissable here," the newspaper stresses.

KUVALDIN: U.S. INCITES DIFFERENCES IN ARAB WORLD

LD271902 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 27 TASS — TASS' Kuvaldin writes:

The U.S. Administration, trying to make the best possible use of the complex and unstable situation which is a consequence of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, has lately stepped up its efforts to push through the so-called Middle East initiative of President Reagan. As before, the Americans bank primarily on inciting differences in the Arab world, deepening its divisions and attracting new participants to the Camp David deal.

Washington and Tel Aviv concert their efforts in Lebanon and rely on their military presence there in a bid to impose on the Lebanese authorities a "peace treaty" with Israel. Obviously, the conclusion of such a "treaty" would mean the isolation of Lebanon from the rest of the Arab world and its becoming a beachhead for imperialist aggression.

At the same time Washington continues to pressure Jordan. During King Husayn's recent talks with the high-ranking officials of the U.S. Administration it was made clear to the Jordanians that U.S. military aid to them was directly dependent on Jordan's attitude to the U.S. "Middle East initiative."

According to the American press, King Husayn refused to bind himself by any promises of Jordan joining the Camp David deal, which has been rejected by the overwhelming majority of Arab countries.

It is symptomatic that, [words indistinct] and making "reservations" in its contacts with the Arabs, the United States is at the same time constantly and unconditionally increasing its aid to Israel. For instance, Washington has decided to add 475 million dollars to the sum of aid to Israel approved earlier, just at a time when the Israeli invader continue their atrocities in Lebanon and when the Tel Aviv leaders are announcing the construction on the occupied lands of ever new Israeli settlements, which are "denounced" [word indistinct] by the United States.

The American "initiative," which passes over in silence a number of the key aspects of the Middle Eastern settlement, has met with a cool welcome in many Arab capitals and viewed as a direct [word indistinct] the Camp David deal.

The talk that the "initiative" provides for a Palestinian "home" cannot conceal the fact that Washington has been denying and continues to deny the Arab people of Palestine the main thing, the right to national self-determination and to establishing an independent national state.

The progressive Arab press has pointed out on more than one occasion that Washington's "Middle East initiative" is aimed not at seeking a truly just and lasting settlement in the Middle East but at furthering the strategic objectives of U.S. imperialism and the Israeli aggressor [word indistinct] by it. At the same time developments forcefully demonstrate that a realistic basis for such a settlement is provided by the constructive Soviet peace proposals and the Arab programme produced by the summit, which coincide with these proposals to a considerable extent.

RACHKOV VIEWS DAMAGE TO OPEC BY CAPITALISM

LD290026 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Boris Rachkov commentary]

[Text] The outcome of OPEC's traditional meeting held this month in Vienna continues to draw attention in the Arab press and the press of many other countries. The meeting was devoted to reaching agreement on general tactics concerning oil production and export in the very serious conditions facing member countries. The main cause of these difficulties is the general crisis facing the world of capitalism. The decline in industrial output in Western countries has to a great extent reduced demand for OPEC oil. This decline has caused falling oil prices for almost 2 years. This once again indicates the extent of the damage caused by the capitalist economic system to developing countries which export raw materials and fuel. Damage is also caused by the difficulties intentionally created by the neocolonialist forces and imperialism in the West. For instance, the Western oil monopolies try to undermine OPEC's positions by intensified distribution of the various types of fuel from sources which do not come under OPEC supervision on world markets. Exports of oil form the North Sea, for instance, which are mainly exploited by American and British monopolies, have recently increased by 1/5 or about 20 million tons. Also, the export to Western Europe of coal from the United States, mainly mined by American monopolies, has increased by 15 million tons, at oil's expense.

At the same time, Western countries rush in oil exports from developing countries which are not members of OPEC. For instance, American companies have succeeded in increasing oil imports from non-OPEC developing countries by more than 1/3 to 30 million tons a year. At the same time, American companies have reduced their oil imports from Algeria, Libya and other Arab OPEC members by almost two times.

Naturally, the [words indistinct] has become one of the objectives of Arab countries and other OPEC members for a long time. Many OPEC members participate in scientific and technological projects aimed at reducing the consumption of energy in the various sectors of their economies. The decline in the demand for oil as a result of the maneuvers of the monopolies, however, has nothing to do with this natural operation. The nature of the capitalist crisis which was [word indistinct] the sabotage tactics of the neocolonialist is disasterous to all developing countries in general and OPEC members in particular. Foreign statistics indicate that OPEC oil exports declined in 1982 in comparison with 1980 by about 15 percent or 200 million tons. As a result of this those countries lost about $50 billion, with Arab countries' losses exceeding $40 billion. Arab countries' losses are 50 percent more than the West's official economic aid to all developing countries last year. Thus, the endeavor by the great majority of OPEC members to defend themselves against the intrigues of the imperialist West becomes understandable. OPEC members have a special system of oil production and exports in accordance with actual demand on world markets.

If there is a unanimous agreement on oil production and prices and if they are strictly followed, the crisis and the neocolonialists cannot seriously threaten OPEC in general.

Ultimately, OPEC countries have about 75 percent of the oil reserves discovered in the capitalist world, which gives this organization very great power in the defense of its interests. But the possibility of OPEC agreeing on decisions on oil production and exports has greatly declined over the last 18-24 months, particularly as a result of the war between two founding members, Iraq and Iran, and also as a result of the differences among Arab countries over the pro-Israeli Camp David deal imposed by Washington. The neocolonialists constantly try to exploit this, to widen the split between OPEC countries on one hand and the intensification of external pressure on OPEC on the other.

It is seen from the results of last December's meeting [as heard] that the participants regrettably failed to achieve unanimity on quotas, meaning that the gap in OPEC ranks which increasingly continues to threaten its existence remains. Therefore, the press in Arab countries and other oil producing countries pointed out that OPEC's interests urgently require that all members should rise above political, religious and regional differences and achieve the unity on which depends all their basic successes in confronting imperialism and neccolonialism.

AMBASSADOR TO TUNISIA VIEWS MIDEAST, USSR ISSUES

LD271930 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1517 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Tunis 27 Dec (KUNA) -- Today a prominent Soviet diplomat here described the Iraqi-Iranian war as "a meaningless and idiotic war" and called for all-round Arab unity as a means to triumph over Israel.

Soviet Ambassador to Tunisia Vselovod Leonidovich Kizichenko, speaking at a press conference held here today, said "the Soviet Constitution guarantees for all the Soviet republics the right to self-determination and to secede from the Soviet Union if they so wish."

Replying to a question by KUNA about "the extent of applying this right to some Soviet republics, especially when one takes into consideration what happened to non-Soviet Hungary and Czechoslovakia when they tried to break away from obedience to Moscow," the Soviet ambassador said "the independence and secession of some Soviet republics from the union is possible theoretically but impossible in practice because some republics, such as Uzbekistan have about 100 different nationalities and hence the secession of this republic and others like it from the union would mean that they would break up into many mini-states and subsequently would be denied all the gains they achieved within the union."

Kizichenko admitted that the Soviet Communist Party "has been able to unite various nationalities within the Soviet Union but has been unable to assimilate these nationalities."

The ambassador did not answer another question by KUNA that the failure of the Communist Party to assimilate the various Soviet nationalities meant the failure of internationalism advocated by Marxism-Leninism, upon which the communist ideology depends in general. He said "the problems of national fanaticism cannot be solved except on a class basis: The proletariat has a genuine interest in the union, regardless of nationality."

The Soviet ambassador described the Middle East as the greatest hotbed of tension in the world because of the continuing Israeli aggression against the Arab countries. He said that this problem cannot be solved without taking into consideration the rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish an independent state on their national soil under the leadership of the PLO.

He added, "the only means to overpower Israel is by all the Arab states uniting together."

Speaking about the Iraqi-Iranian war, Kizichenko said that this war is "a meaningless idiotic war because it is taking place between brothers." He added that "this war is hindering the liberation movements in the region, and for this reason the Soviet Union is against it."

The Soviet ambassador repeated what was declared by the leaders of his country about their desire to withdraw their forces from Afghanistan "at the earliest possible opportunity."

He also announced the Soviet Union's rejection of the so-called "zero option" announced by American President Ronald Reagan for strategic disarmament between East and West. He said that the Soviet Union insists that disarmament should include Britain and France in their capacity as allies of the United States.

Kizichenko expressed his hope that Soviet-French relations in particular will improve shortly. He said that French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson will visit Moscow in the very near future to have talks with the Kremlin leaders aimed at strengthening relations between the two countries.

ARKHIPOV MEETS WITH YAR DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

PM221605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Businesslike Talks"]

[Text] On 15 December I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received a government delegation from the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR] headed by H. Makki, deputy prime minister of the YAR.

Talks were held in which V.G. Morozov, first deputy chairman of the State Council for Foreign Economic Relations, participated.

PELSHE, OTHER OFFICIALS RECEIVE PCT DELEGATION

PM271449 Moscow PR[illegible]DA in Russian 18 Dec Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Stay"]

[Text] A delegation of the Congolese Labor Party (PCT) headed by C. Goma-Fotou, member of the PCT Central Committee and chairman of the PCT Central Committee's Central Control and Auditing Commission, was in the Soviet Union 10 through 17 December in accordance with the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the PCT.

The Congolese comrades had meetings and conversations at the CPSU Central Committee's Party Control Committee, the USSR People's Control Committee and the Moscow CPSU Gorkom's Party Commission, visited the Latvian SSR and were received at the Latvian CP Central Committee.

The delegation was received 16 December by A. Ya. Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee's Party Control Committee. During a friendly conversation there was an exchange of information on the activity of the CPSU and the PCT, including the organization and practice of the work of party control organs. There was confirmation of the desire to further strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the PCT, and between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of the Congo. After emphasizing the enormous significance of the CPSU's historic experience in resolving the national question, delegation head C. Goma-Fotou conveyed to the Soviet people ardent congratulations in connection with the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation and wishes for new successes in communist building.

Taking part in the conversation were I.S. Gustov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee's Party Control Committee; R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department and A.T. Kosarev, member of the CPSU Central Committee's Party Control Committee.

CPSU CC, SUPREME SOVIET CABLE ANGOLA'S DOS SANTOS

LD212228 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1840 GMT 21 Dec 82

[From the Vremya newcast]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium have sent Eduardos dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, a telegram of [word indistinct] congratulations on his 40th birthday. The telegram conveys wishes for good health and great successes for Eduardo dos Santos in his responsible party and state activities for the good of the Angolan people, in the interests of freedom for Africa, strengthening Angolan-Soviet friendship and cooperation and for the sake of lasting peace and international security.

In his reply the President of Angola conveyed his most sincere thanks for the congratulations and good wishes, and for his own part expressed the hope that the friendship and cooperation between the Angolan and Soviet Governments will continue to strengthen and develop for the sake of social progress for the peoples of both countries, and for the sake of socialism and peace throughout the world.

PRK'S HENG SAMRIN SPEAKS AT KREMLIN MEETING

BK231327 Moscow in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1330 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Speech by Comrade Heng Samrin, secretary general of the KPRP [Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party] Central Committee and chairman of the PRK [People's Republic of Kampuchea] Council of State, at the Kremlin festive session marking the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union -- recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades in the presidium, dear comrades and friends: First of all, on behalf of the KPRP Central Committee, the Council of State, Council of Ministers and the people of the PRK, I would like to extend our warm congratulations to the Communist Party Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the government and the people of the Soviet Union on the occasion of the 60th founding anniversary of the glorious USSR. [applause]

It is a great honor for our delegation to attend this most solemn meeting. We would like to regard this grand anniversary celebration of immense international significance as the consolidation of the peace- and social progress-loving spirit of all of mankind.

The 60th anniversary of existence of the world's first multinational, federal and united state of the worker-peasant class reflects the magnificent evolution of modern history by Soviet society which has achieved outstanding success in its brilliant socialist construction effort, to the benefit of the development of revolutionary and national liberation movements in the five continents.

Furthermore, this celebration also clearly demonstrates the immense achievements of scientific socialism in conformity with authentic Marxism-Leninism which is the firm moral and material bastion that deeply encourages the struggle of progressive mankind for equality and friendship among peoples and lasting peace in the world.

During the past 60 years, closely united around their Communist Party, the highly heroic, ingenious, creative, industrious and resolute Soviet people have overcome all kinds of difficulty and hardship to implement socialist reforms in the urban and rural areas and have carried out a pure cultural revolution in the cause of defending and making their socialist fatherland develop powerfully and steadily, advancing toward communism from the poverty of the early years.

The line adopted by the Soviet party and people answers the most fervent aspirations of mankind in the present era and their experiences have become a perennial source of encouragement and an immortal example. The nationalities policy drawn up by Lenin following the Great October Revolution and the implementation of proletarian internaionalism have been the primary factor ensuring the great vitality of the USSR, which is presently a solid bulwark in the defense of peace and a strong bastion of world revolutionary movements.

New forms of relations based on fairness, friendship, equality, mutual assistance and multifaceted cooperation among nations and ethnic groups, successfully applied for the first time in the Soviet Union and translated most visibly in the socialist community, have exercised a great influence on international relations, particularly relations between states.

These brilliant experiences and achievements are the more valuable now that the Asian, African and Latin American peoples are struggling most tenaciously to win and safeguard freedom, independence, national sovereignty and peace and when class and social problems remain urgently to be solved in so many countries of the world. In such a situation, the special significance of the Leninist peace policy -- the relentless efforts and new initiatives of the USSR aimed at creating peaceful coexistence and disarmament -- has most invaluably contributed to the higher interests of mankind in general in the present generation as well as in future ones.

This policy is for the purpose of safeguarding mankind from the danger of a nuclear war and ensuring a radiant and prosperous future for all nations in the world. This certainly is a hard blow appropriately dealt to the aggressive and hegemonist ambitions of imperialist circles which are striving to build their military supremacy, sabotaging international detente, relaunching the arms race and clouding the international situation to faciliate their senseless campaign against socialism, the Soviet Union and national liberation movements.

The declaration by the Soviet Union at the second special session of the United Nations dealing with disarmament in which it pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, together with the new proposals made at the 37th UN General Assembly session, constitute a heroic decision of historic significance. This is in line with the consistent implementation of the Peace Program for the 1980's raised by the 26th CPSU Congress. All mankind clearly realizes that these actions are good will full of love for peace, a good will most enthusiastically praised and admired by the peoples of the world.

The KPRP and Kampuchean people regard the existence and development of the USSR as precious experience for their efforts to defend and build the country toward pure socialism.

The KPRP and Kampuchean people would like to express their eternal gratitude for the support and assistance accorded by the land of Lenin, and pledge to spare no effort in strengthening Kampuchea-USSR fraternal friendship [applause] by always carrying on the struggle under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, following the immortal example of the October Revolution, learning from the experiences of the USSR, expanding the courageous traditions of the Kampuchean nation and people under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP, effectively implementing the resolutions of the fourth party congress, overcoming all difficulties created by external reactionaries, and defending and building an independent, peaceful, democratic and nonaligned land of Angkor advancing toward socialism, thus contributing to establishing peace in Southeast Asia and the world. [applause]

On this joyous occasion of the 60th founding anniversary of the USSR, we would like to extend greetings to all Soviet people. We wish you the best of health and success in realizing the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress to the benefit of strengthening the socialist community and world peace and security. [applause]

Long live the 60th founding of the glorious USSR. [applause]

Long live the fraternal friendship militant solidarity and close and everlasting cooperation between Kampuchea and the Soviet Union. [applause]

USSR CONGRATULATED ON 60TH ANNIVERSARY

PRC Message

OW251105 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Text] The NPC [National People's Congress] Standing Committee and the State Council of the PRC have sent a message to the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers greeting the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR. In the name of the Chinese people, the message extends warm greetings and kind regards to the Soviet people.

The message says: China sincerely hopes to gradually normalize the relations between the two countries, foster good-neighborly relations and develop the traditional friendship between the Soviet and Chinese peoples in order to contribute to peace in Asia and the world.

The message says: Both sides should take concrete actions, eliminate obstacles through consultations and make common efforts to attain this goal.

Lao Leaders' Greeting

BK261006 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1430 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Greetings message from Lao leaders Kaysone Phomvihan and Souphanouvong to Soviet leaders on the occasion of the 60th founding anniversary of the USSR -- date not given]

[Text] The founding of the USSR after the historic victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the 65th anniversary of which was recently celebrated, was a significant event in the life of the people of all nationalities living in the Russian Empire. It opened a new era for a happy future, progress and prosperity for the Russian people.

The founding and development of the USSR proved that the people of all nationalities in that country could live on the same land and were the genuine masters of their country. It was the great victory of Lenin's nationalities policy and an example of a solution to a complicated nationalities problem. It clearly showed the strong bond of friendship and complete equality among the people of all nationalities and reflected the achievements of socialist construction and the building of the material foundations for communism.

Over the past 60 years, the Soviet people under the clear-sighted and talented leadership of the CPSU have bravely overcome numerous obstacles and difficulties thanks to close unity and mutual assistance among themselves. They have done away with backwardness, illiteracy and lawlessness, and now enjoy a high standard of science, technology and culture. These achievements could have been greater if the energy and material resources of the Soviet people of all nationalities were not wasted during the resistance war against the German Nazis, during which the Soviet people fought gallantly to defend their country and the socialist system and to liberate mankind from the cruelty of fascism. Not many years later, thanks to the creative labor by the Soviet people of all nationalities, the USSR has been developed to attain a high level of social progress and has managed to build a strong economy and national defense forces, thereby opening a new era for scientific, technological and cultural developments.

The great achievements by the Soviet people have further strengthened the role and status of the USSR in the international arena and consistently consolidated and enhanced the influence of the USSR in dealing with international developments. They have also strongly encouraged the people in other countries to wage a struggle for national liberation, independence, peace and social progress.

The 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses outlined strategies for the development and consolidation of Soviet society as well as domestic and foreign policies for the party to be implemented during the period of the developed socialist system. The new Constitution promulgated in 1977 clearly reflected the level of development of the party and Soviet society. Under the new Constitution, the party adopted a resolution reaffirming its strategy in fulfilling the tasks of communist construction.

The Lao people of all nationalities, who are advancing along the path of socialism and are energetically concentrating all efforts on implementing resolutions toward the Soviet people and the Leninist party. True to the esteemed principles of socialist internationalism, the USSR has consistently expressed concern for the Lao revolution and has rendered consistent support and assistance to the Lao people.

May the tradition of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the parties, states and peoples of the LPDR [Lao People's Democratic Republic] and the USSR further develop and blossom.

SFRY's Stambolic, Planinc

LD231534 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2000 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The world's first state of workers and peasants, the telegram says, was formed under Lenin's leadership 60 years ago after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution which opened a new stage in the development of the contemporary world. This victory realized age-old ideals of the oppressed and exploited. For the first time in recent history the working class had taken power into its own hands. These new horizons filled millions of people in the world with enthusiasm and gave a powerful stimulus to their faith in the possibility of waging a successful struggle against all forms of enslavement and for socialist social relations based on full equality and equal rights and for a more just and better world.

Today, when you are celebrating this great anniversary, you may be certain that we in the SFRY look with esteem and appreciation at the impressive results achieved by the friendly peoples of the Soviet Union in the socialist building of their country, says the telegram from Petar Stambolic. We wish you further successes and further progress on this road. We also wish to stress the great importance and attention which we attach to the further development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations and the expansion of cooperation between our countries. We are convinced that the development of friendly relations and comprehensive fruitful cooperation, based on the sound foundations provided by the principles enshrined in the joint decuments adopted at the highest level, are in keeping with our peoples' long-term interests. They also serve the cause of mutual understanding and cooperation throughout the world and thus the cause of peace, socialism and general progress.

A telegram from Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, to Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, says that over the past 60 years the Soviet Union has achieved significant results in the building of socialism which place it among the most highly developed countries of the world. The working people, nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia are sincerely gladdened by these achievements of the friendly peoples of the Soviet Union. I take this opportunity to voice the conviction that friendly relations and comprehensive Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation on an equal footing and based on principles which are defined in jointly adopted documents and represent a sound foundation for these relations will continue to develop in the interests of the peoples of our countries and in the interests of the preservation of peace, socialism and progress in the whole world, says the telegram from Milka Planinc.

Message From Nicaragua

PA222018 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Message from the Nicaraguan junta and the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] National Directorate to the CPSU Central Committee and the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR; no date given -- read by announcer]

[Text] Companeros: the FSLN National Directorate and the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, on behalf of the Sandinist militants and the heroic Nicaraguan people, greet the glorious Soviet people, the government and the CPSU on occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR.

The great unity of the Soviet people consolidated on 30 December 1922 represented an unprecedented achievement in the history of humankind with the formation of the first state of workers and peasants, thus opening the possibility for them to fulfill their most cherished economic, political and social aspirations.

On the commemoration of these 60 years, we can attest to the great material and spiritual advances of the Soviet people and to their great contribution in the struggle to preserve world peace, thus stopping the hegemonic desires of the most reactionary and warmongering circles of imperialism.

The Soviet people's expressions of solidarity with our Sandinist people have also been great and effective.

In reiterating our greeting to the USSR party and government we express hope for the further development and rapprochement of the ties of friendship and solidarity between our peoples, governments and parties.

[Signed] Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and member of the FSLN National Directorate.

Bayardo Arce Castano, coordinator of the Political Committee of the FSLN National Directorate

FINNISH COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER SPEAKS IN MOSCOW

LD231506 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1255 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, 22 Dec (TASS) — The 60th anniversary of the foundation of the USSR is not only a great festival for the peoples of the Soviet Union, but also a remarkable event for the world revolutionary movement as a whole, for all those who are for transforming society on socialist principles and who are fighting for a better life and lasting peace. Broad circles of the Finnish public also have many good reasons to mark the anniversary of the USSR, stated Jouko Kajanoja, chairman of the Finnish Communist Party, speaking at a working people's meeting here today.

The multinational Soviet state and independent Finland, the speaker said, came into being in the course of one and the same revolutionary process. This revolutionary process opened the way for the realization of the aspirations of the Finnish people throughout history -- the achievement national independence. Only because of loyalty to the party of Bolsheviks and the principle of self-determination of nations proclaimed by it did the long struggle for national independence by the people of Finland end successfully.

On the occasion of the great holiday of the peoples of the Soviet Union it is particularly pleasing to note the very successful development of relations between Finland and the USSR on the basis of the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

This was again confirmed in the course of the recent official visit to Finland by Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The meetings and talks between state leaders of our two countries and the concluded agreements provide a new impulse to their economic and other cooperation.

Such cooperation is of great importance for the Finnish economy. It is most important for the working people of our country who are experiencing the grave consequences of the deep recession of the capitalist economy and the continuously mounting unemployment. After all, trade with the Soviet Union provides work, at the most modest calculation, for over 100,000 Finns.

The Communist Party of Finland has steadfastly stressed and stresses the importance of Finnish-Soviet friendship for our country. Close fraternal ties between the Finnish Communist Party and the CPSU foster in their turn the development of interstate cooperation, Jouko Kajanoja said.

YEPISHEV ADDRESSES CONFERENCE MARKING JUBILEE

PM231145 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Dec 82 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Triumph of the Ideas of Friendship and Fraternity Between Peoples: Scientific Conference Devoted to the 60th Anniversary of the USSR's Formation"]

[Text] A scientific conference on "the friendship and fraternity of the USSR's peoples -- source of the Soviet Armed Forces' might," devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, was held in Moscow on 16 December in the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army.

The conference was opened by Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. The formation of the USSR, he said, is an outstanding event in the history of our multinational socialist state and in the history of all the peoples' liberation struggle. Our motherland is approaching the glorious jubilee of the USSR in the prime of its might. The level of development of moral, political, economic, scientific and technical potential is higher and the defense capability of the Soviet state stronger than ever before.

"During these days," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said at the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum, "Soviet people turn their best thoughts toward our Leninist party, which was present at the origins of the USSR and wisely leads our country's peoples along the path of building communism."

The Soviet Union now stands before all the world as a harmonious family of equal republics. Our society's sociopolitical unity is monolithic. The Soviet people's cohesion around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee is indestructible. History knows no other state which has done as much in a relatively short space of time for the all-round development of nations and ethnic groups as the USSR -- the socialist fatherland of all our peoples.

Soviet people, armed with the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum, are greeting the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation with new successes and achievements for the sake of the triumph of communism. They are proud that the noteworthy date -- the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation -- will also be marked by the peoples of the socialist community countries and all the world's progressive people.

Servicemen in the Soviet Army and Navy are greeting the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, together with the people, with worthy deeds in resolving the tasks of combat and political training, in increasing vigilance and combat readiness, in strengthening discipline and in fulfilling socialist pledges. The present-day international situation is complex. Stern reality indicates the growth of the threat of war from imperialist states and sets the Armed Forces a task of paramount importance -- that of increasing combat readiness in every way and constantly displaying the greatest vigilance. Soviet servicemen -- representatives of all the country's nations and ethnic groups -- will make every effort to continue to fulfill with honor their high constitutional duty to the people -- to reliably defend the socialist fatherland and be in a state of constant readiness guaranteeing a speedy rebuff to any aggressor.

The conference heard reports by Colonel General G.V. Stredin, chief of the V.I. Lenin Military-Political Academy, on "The Formation and Development of the USSR -- a Triumph for the CPSU's Leninist Nationalities Policy" and by Lieutenant General P.A. Zhilin,

chief of the USSR Defense Ministry institute of Military History and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, on "The Military-Political Significance of the USSR's Formation."

Scientific reports were delivered at the conference by Doctor of Historical Sciences Professor Major General N.R. Pankratov, Doctor of Historical Sciences Major General A.T. Babnin, Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Professor Major General V.F. Samoylenko, Doctor of Historical Sciences Professor Major General M.Ye. Monin, Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Major General Yu.Ya. Kirshin, Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Professor Major General P.F. Isakov, and Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Professor Colonel N.I. Khmara.

The conference results were summed up by Army General A.A. Yepishev.

ANDROPOV'S 21 DECEMBER SPEECH PUBLISHED

LD230026 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 22 Dec 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The Politicheskaya Literatura Publishing House has issued the report delivered by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee entitled 60 Years of the USSR [Shest'desyat let SSSR] at the joint solemn meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses on 21 December 1982.

FEDORCHUK GIVEN MARSHAL'S RANK; DOBRYNIN HONORED

LD281627 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented high awards of the motherland to a group of comrades in the Kremlin today. The Order of Lenin and hammer and sickle gold medal of the Hero of Socialist Labor were presented to Comrade Dobrynin. The composer Shchedrin received the Order of Lenin.

Army Generals Sukhorukov and Fedorchuk received certificates granting them the military rank and marshals stars of the branch of the service.

TASS REPORTS HOLIDAY MESSAGE BY PATRIARCH PIMEN

LD281406 Moscow TASS in English 1319 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 28 TASS -- Patriarch Pimen of Moscow and all Russia has sent out a Christmas and New-Year's message to the clergy and all the believers of the Russian Orthodox Church.

"In the joy of the holiday we all shall continue in the new year, like before, to work creatively to the glory of God and to the benefit of our great and dear [word indistinct]" the message says.

"In our troubled nuclear age," the message emphasizes, "we shall continue to contribute by all means available to the prevention of wars and to the protection of peace in the name of the most precious thing on earth -- saving human life and the life of mankind as well as the great heritage of the past."

The patriarch's message will be read out in all the temples after divine services on the occasion of Christmas which the Russian Orthodox Church celebrates on January 7 (December 25, Julian calendar).

PRAVDA NOTES SHORTCOMINGS IN WORKER TRAINING

PM221533 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Dec 82 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Educating the New Generation of Workers"]

[Text] One worker in two entering production today undergoes training in educational establishments of the vocational and technical education system. In accordance with the 26th party congress decisions and the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government resolutions, our vocational and technical colleges are developing as the main form of education for the new generation of workers.

Many gladdening changes have taken place in vocational and technical education in the last few years. The network of secondary and technical schools has grown and special faculties and educational establishments training engineering teaching cadres have opened. Hundreds of the best working people have become mentors of the future production workers. Curricula have been updated and there has been an increase in the amount of modern equipment in workshops.

The mature socialist economy demands of the worker broad professional horizons, innovative initiative, rationalizing creativity, an active civic standpoint and the sense of being master of production. Our vocational and technical colleges have a wealth of experience of educating such working people.

The qualitative changes taking place within the system for training the new generation of workers must be bolstered by constant improvement of the work of the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education and its local organs and by increased attention on the part of party committees, soviets, trade union and Komsomol organizations and economic leaders. The task today is to resolutely improve the leadership of vocational and technical schools' work and to raise the standard of the educational process in them until it meets current demands.

While it is an organic element of the people's education system, vocational and technical education has its own specific nature and peculiarities. First of all, among the pupils there are many so-called "difficult" teenagers, the keys to whose characters schoolteachers have been unable to find. The college setup creates new opportunities to influence such children. Yesterday's eighth grade pupil finds himself essentially in the conditions of the long-desired adult life, he is completely supported by the state, and complex hardware and valuable materials are entrusted to him. The prospect of proving his worth in real work and the contact with working people promote ideological and moral maturation and shape a conscious attitude toward his duty and a worker's dignity.

But of course, this happens not spontaneously or automatically but under the well-thought-out, skillful leadership of the engineering teaching collective and the vocational and technical college party and Komsomol organizations. If this leadership is slackened, serious failings appear in the young person's behavior. Vocational and technical college pupils, unfortunately, are responsible for a considerable number of antisocial misdemeanors and violations of law and order. The reasons for the breakdown in the behavior of individual pupils are usually the poor study discipline tolerated in the vocational and technical college collective, the low prestige of the foremen and teachers and the educators' indifference to the acute issues perturbing young people.

The vocational and technical college curriculum includes a multitude of subjects designed to promote the professional, ideological and political and moral formation of the future workers. So it is impermissible for colleges to confine themselves merely to passing on production skills and methods. However, the introduction of general educational subjects in vocational and technical colleges was seen by certain leaders as a minor addition. Their attitude toward the selection of teachers and the standard of classes followed from this, in many cases resulting in mediocre secondary education for the college graduates. Yet it is precisely good general educational training that enables the modern worker to swiftly master related specialities and provides the basis for the shaping of his world outlook and the development of his intellect and inner culture. An indifferent tutor cannot achieve this -- it is the place of teachers who are capable of organizing truly educational tuition. It is the duty of vocational and technical education organs to find such masters of teaching work and to support them in every way.

Growing people have many questions, interests and enthusiasms. The teaching of workers is characterized by noble features -- understanding of growing pains, trust in the best aspects of the teenager's personality, thorough knowledge of the strengths and weaknesses of his character. This is the foundation on which the best teachers of the social disciplines -- social sciences, political economy, legal studies, the fundamentals of economic knowledge and aesthetics -- base their methods.

The curriculum allocates many hours to the study of these subjects. It is extremely important that this time be full of profound, trusting teacher-pupil communication. May the teenager take his doubts, uncertainties and desire to understand particular phenomena in life into the lecture room in the full confidence that people there will understand him, help him, and seek the truth with him.

The mood of the engineering teaching collective depends to a large extent on the vocational and technical college's Communists. They are called upon to assert by their personal example the unity of instruction and education. No mentor must be indifferent to what the teenager devotes his leisure to, what his enthusiasms are and how he behaves at the stadium or in the hostel. Nor can the various teenage hobby associations be left without comradely adult attention. They must be attended by youth commissars and Komsomol activists capable of leading young people and understanding their demands and inclinations. Through the harmonious efforts of engineering teaching collectives and party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, a situation reliably ensuring a healthy moral and political climate in every college must be created.

In view of the increased demands regarding the training of worker cadres, ministries and departments, trade unions, the Kosmosol, sports organizations and cultural institutions must increase their concern for the needs of the vocational and technical education system. Party committees must rigorously monitor the fulfillment by sectors and base enterprises of their patronage obligations, go more deeply into the activity of vocational and technical colleges and help them resolve urgent problems.

Many Soviet people are grateful to vocational and technical colleges for their good skill as workers. May they train more and new generations of young people for valiant labor for the good of the homeland.

ACTION TAKEN OVER ABUSES ON UKRAINIAN FARMS

PM231317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Dec 82 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report under the rubric "What Was Done After a Check": "To Be Fully Accountable"]

[Text] According to a report from A. Titarenko, secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, the Central Committee has examined a summary of the letters sent to PRAVDA dealing with instances of mismanagement and the abuse of their official position by individual leaders of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises in the republic.

Many reports were confirmed. Some facts were already known to local party, soviet and administrative organs, and measures had been taken on them. But it turns out that the measures were sometimes insufficient.

Thus, the Zarechnenskiy Raykom Bureau (Rovno Oblast) had once severely reprimanded Communist A. Tsaruk, manager of the rayon association of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, for overreporting and illegally receiving bonuses, with the reprimand entered in his record card. He has now been released from that post.

A fall in the numbers of livestock and poultry occurred on the Rossiya Kolkhoz in Zaporozhye Oblast. The material loss was recovered from Chairman V. Sheludko and other officials of that farm. The oblast people's control committee docked their pay. Then, however, this question was not considered along party lines. Now the Novonikolayevskiy Raykom Bureau has severely reprimanded Communist V. Sheludko.

Last year thefts and illegal payments of money to "moonlighters" were brought to light on the Lenin Kolkhoz in Vinnitsa Oblast.

At the time party proceedings were instituted in good time against Chairman V. Mikhalko and chief accountant V. Osyka, and they were released from their posts. But the oblispolkom internal affairs administration workers allowed red tape to hinder the examination of the materials relating to the thefts. They have been punished for this. Criminal proceedings have been taken against those guilty of the thefts, and the investigation is being monitored.

A check on a letter from Volyn Oblast confirmed the invalidity of the writing off of 90 hectares of winter rye which had supposedly perished on the Kalminin Kolkhoz. A group of working people on the Suvorov Kolkhoz (Odessa Oblast) was also right: R25,000 had been paid illegally to seasonal workers on the farm. Investigations have been begun in both cases.

During the check on the letters included in the summary, the attention of a number of party committees in Rovno, Zaporozhye, Cherkassy and Vinnitsa Oblasts was drawn to the lack of principledness displayed in examining earlier received reports of violations and abuses by individual officials.

PHILOSOPHER VIEWS NATIONALITIES QUESTION

PM241105 [Editorial Report] Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian on 14 December publishes on pages 2-3 a 3,000-word article on the nationalities question entitled "The Great Fraternity" by A. Belykh, doctor of philosophical sciences. Belykh says that the USSR is resolving the question on genuinely democratic foundations, whereas capitalism is incapable of doing so. The writer adduces legislative, economic and cultural data to back up his claim. Bourgeois falsification about the progressive assimilation of the non-Russian peoples is rebutted by the author on the grounds that approximately 20 ethnic groups have become nations during Soviet power. The further rapprochement of nations and ethnic groups is an objective process, the writer claims.

'L.I. BREZHNEV SQUARE' OPENED IN MOSCOW

PM200915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 82 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "In Memory of L.I. Brezhnev"]

[Text] "Leonid Ilich Brezhnev Square" is inscribed on a memorial slab of red granite unveiled on 10 December in Moscow at the intersection of Profsoyuznaya Street and Garibaldi Street.

The capital's new square is named for an outstanding figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state and international Communist and workers movement in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on perpetuating his memory. It is on the border of Brezhnevskiy and Sevastopolskiy Rayons in the center of the city's southwest planning zone, and after it has been built on will be one of the most beautiful in the city.

A meeting opened by Moscow Gorispolkom Chairman V.F. Promyslov was held to mark the naming of the square for Leonid Ilich.

Those taking part in the meeting laid flowers at the foot of the slab.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON INDIVIDUALS' ECONOMIC ROLE

PM231053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 82 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Man and the Economy"]

[Excerpt] We have all the preconditions for resolving the most urgent economic tasks. A powerful national economic complex has been created. With every passing year the educational and professional standard of Soviet workers and kolkhoz members is improving, and the intellectual and creative potential of engineering and technical and scientific workers is increasing. It is now a matter of making better use of the personal, human factor in production: deploying cadres correctly and raising the activeness of the working masses themselves. After all, a person's position in the social production system and his ability and readiness for highly productive labor, his interest in it and his civic maturity depend directly on the state of the productive forces of society. Their development, as V.I. Lenin pointed out, acts as the supreme criterion of social progress. It is necessary to accelerate the improvement of the entire sphere of the leadership of the economy and to introduce more extensively into practice economic and organizational conditions stimulating good-quality, highly productive work, initiative and enterprise. A person must have the firm conviction that not a single instance of poor, irresponsible work or the aspiration to pull the wool over people's eyes will pass without trace -- it will have an irrevocable impact on the worker's material reward, moral prestige and official status. Party, soviet and public organizations are called on constantly to keep sight of each other's business and how he tackles it.

There are no "small" people in Soviet society -- each person can and must be a state person, and that means doing everything incumbent on him for the success of communist building. Labor enthusiasm, professional skill, a sharpened sense of personal responsibility -- that is what characterizes leading workers and production innovators. Yet people who fail to cope with targets frequently work alongside them. A worker failing to fulfill his norm, a plant failing to meet the plan target -- these are also facts of economic life influencing the state of the national economy as a whole and we cannot pass them by with indifference.

The CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum noted that the transfer of the economy onto an intensive footing and reorientation in the direction of efficiency are still taking place only slowly. The main indicator of efficiency -- labor productivity -- is growing at an unsatisfactory rate. One reason is the lack of personal responsibility among some workers for the state of affairs at every work place and enterprise and in the sector. A conciliatory attitude is still encountered toward absenteeism, stoppages, and failure to come to work for various reasons. Many thousands of man-days are lost because of this.

Party, trade union and Komsomol organizations must amke more extensive use of all opportunitites for mobilizing working people to fulfill the 5-year plan targets. Even more attention must be paid to the formation in each person of a sense of belonging to the common cause, and not a single instance of an indifferent, lackadaisical, self-seeking attitude toward work must be left without a party-minded, principled assessment.

Moral incentives for economic activeness must be backed by material incentives. There are unjustified disruptions here when, for instance, because of lack of proper exactingness targets for the production of consumer goods, the improvement of their quality and the expansion of their range are not met. As a result the scientifically substantiated balances between the growth of retail trade turnover and the wages fund for workers and employees and kolkhoz members' earnings are disrupted.

The chain linking labor, the formation of incomes and the distribution of material benefits and services necessary for consistent incentives to labor quantity and quality is still sometimes broken and a man cannot always buy what he needs with money earned by honest labor. It is clear that all links in this chain must be strengthened.

The party requires the intensification of responsibility for observing statewide, nationwide interests. Particular demands in this respect are made on production leaders and commanders. After all, it is on their actions, initiative and commitment that the contribution of the enterprise or sector to common resources largely depends.

Party and trade union organizations must seek to ensure that interested, active participation by workers and all working people in the management of production is expanded, and for this they must be armed with the necessary knowledge and experience. Only then, by going beyond the framework of his own profession, can a working person act as a genuine political and state figure. By encouraging the masses' creativity in managing the economy and rendering every assistance to every working person in daily exercising in practice, his function as the country's master is a topical and crucial task for party organizations.

...Man and the economy. The ties linking them are complex and diverse. All our wealth, our confidence in the future, are the result of the economy's constant progress. Supporting and accelerating by conscientious work the rate of this progress substantiated in the plans for the country's economic and social development is the duty of every Communist and every working person.

SHCHERBITSKIY PRESENTS AWARD TO KIEV LEADERS

LD242110 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1850 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] A festive session of the Kiev Gorkom and the city Soviet of People's Deputies together with representatives of the town's working people and servicemen of Kiev Garrison, devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, was held in Kiev on 24 December. The festive session was addressed by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

He said that a big contribution to implementing the tasks of the present 5-year plan period is being made by the working people of the republic's capital. In the first 2 years of the current 5-year plan quite good results have generally been achieved. Above-plan industrial output to the value of over R150 million has already been marketed over this period. To the applause of those attending, Comrade Shcherbitskiy presented the leaders of the town and representatives of its labor collectives with a challenge red banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the All-Union Leninist Komsomol Central Committee. Kiev was awarded for achieving high results in the all-union socialist competition to worthily greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW WORKERS' MEETING

LD242148 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Excerpt] A meeting of representatives of Moscow workers' collectives was held today in the capital. The meeting was addressed by Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow Gorkom. The participants in the meeting gave support for the initiative put forward by front-ranking enterprises to spread the movement for further strengthening of labor and production discipline.

SOLEMENTSEV VIEWS RSFSR'S CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

PM241435 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 10 Dec 82 p 1

[Article by M. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Minister: "An Inexhaustible Source of Inspiration"]

[Text] The Soviet brother-peoples are preparing for a great celebration -- the 60th anniversary of their unified multinational state. The RSFSR joins all the other republics in greeting this festival with great labor and political enthusiasm. Its cities and villages are populated by 140 million people of 100 nations and ethnic groups. Its flag flutters in the winds of the Baltic Sea and the Pacific Ocean and it flies above the Artic wastes and the mountains of the Caucasus.

Great are the transformations carried out under the Communist Party's leadership by the working people of Russia and the other fraternal republics which chose the path of socialism and joined together in the unified Soviet state.

One recalls the famous words uttered by V.I. Lenin at the dawn of Soviet building: "Look at the map of the RSFSR. North of Vologda, southeast of Rostov-na-Donu and Saratov, south of Orenburg and Omsk and north of Tomsk there are absolutely vast expanses of land, room enough for dozens of massive civilized states. Yet all over this vast expanse of land you find remnants of a patriarchal society, semisavagery and total savagery."

The current picture presented by the once backward region is a startling contrast. The most advanced social relations, developed industry and agriculture, constant improvements in people's well-being and a rich spiritual life -- this sums up the socialist reality of Russia and the whole of the Soviet land.

One could cite many striking examples and figures indicative of the RSFSR's achievements. For instance, the fact that in 1 day the republic's industrial enterprises produce as much as was manufactured in all of 1922; that the autonomous republics, oblasts and okrugs -- once the most underdeveloped parts of the country -- have attained and in some cases transcended the all-union level as far as the main indicators are concerned. That in the last 10 years alone more than 30 new, modern and well-equipped theaters have been constructed in the republic and that a similar number is currently in the process of construction.

In our daily work and activity people's attention is focused rather on what has still to be done than on what has been done. Such is the character of the Soviet person. During the festive period Soviet people, filled with delight and joyous feelings and proud of the magnificence of what has been created by honest, valiant labor, are directing their thoughts toward new deeds and the new goals outlined by the Communist Party.

Today the workers, peasants and intelligentsia of the RSFSR and of the country as a whole are working hard to implement the majestic plans of the 11th 5-year period. It will make our country even stronger and richer. The economy is developing at a high and steady rate, the national income is constantly increasing; and industrial and agricultural output are growing. The emphasis is on improving economic efficiency, accelerating scientific and technical progress and making rational use of material resources and manpower. The achievements in economic building permit the implementation of a broad social development program and the steady growth of the people's living standard.

Our society is displaying constant concern for the growth of spiritual wealth, the flourishing of talent and gifts and for the development of literature and art.

In recent years the party and government has examined a number of topical questions relating to cultural policy and a number of important decisions have been made to further deepen literature and art's link with the life of the people and boost all types of artistic creativity.

Enthusiasm for art is constantly growing. Every year 65 million people visit Russian theaters to join serious discussions about life, about the people's thoughts and actions and about today's real heroes. The RSFSR has more than 130 art museums and branches and every year there are more than 3,500 exhibitions in the republic which are visited by nearly 35 million people. The widely celebrated Tretyakov Gallery jubilee was a real festival.

The whole world knows the names of talented Russian writers, artists, directors, actors and musicians who create works which are added to the spiritual treasure house of our republic and of the entire country. Together with cultural figures in the fraternal republics they are actively contributing to the enrichment and all-round flourishing of the unified, multinational Soviet culture.

This is aided by the very atmosphere of creation in which Soviet people are living today. Our reality is an inexhaustible source of inspiration to masters of art and literature. This reality is also the heroism of the Siberian and Far East Pioneers and the glorious deeds of the Volga-Don nuclear power station builders, the Stavropol and Kuban grain growers, the builders of the main oil and gas pipelines and the selfless toilers of the Nonchernozem Zone. Everywhere people are busy performing creative deeds; their labor is not only creating new items of material and spiritual value, but is also molding the new human individual.

Our country is moving ahead, opening up new horizons, accelerating its stride. The November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee oriented the entire Soviet people toward the solution of very important tasks in the sphere of economic development and cultural life. The ground we have covered so far is the best proof that these tasks will be fulfilled. This is demonstrated by our country's entire history, the history of the Soviet peoples' growing fraternal friendship and the history of their constant ascent to the summit of progress.

VAYNO PUBLISHES BOOK ON ESTONIAN DEVELOPMENT

PM221347 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Dec 82 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Equal Among Equals"]

[Text] The book "Soviet Estonia" [Sovetskaya Estoniya] by K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, has been published.

It tells about the Estonian SSR and how its people live and work in the fraternal family of the Soviet peoples. Using vivid facts and convincing figures, the author shows the striking changes in the face of the republic over the years of Soviet power and the great successes in economic, social and cultural development with which it is marking the USSR's 60th anniversary.

The book is published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

BRIEFS

NEW MONTHLY JOURNAL -- In the new year a new monthly literary-artistic-sociopolitical journal, KIEV, will begin publication in Kiev. Vladimir Grigoryyevich Drozd will be its editor. The first issues will contain articles about collectives of local enterprises, local history, and literary criticism. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 27 Dec 82 LD]

COSMOS-1426 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 28 DEC

LD281556 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 28 TASS -- The Soviet Union today launched another sputnik, Cosmos-1426, in outer space. It is carrying scientific instruments for continuing space exploration.

The sputnik was inserted into an orbit with the following parametres: initial period of revolution -- 90 minutes, maximum distance from earth -- 377 [km], minimum distance -- 209 kilometres, inclination -- 50.6 degrees.

The satellite's equipment includes a radio system, which makes it possible precisely to measure the flight path's parametres, and a radiotelemetry system for transmitting data concerning the operation of the instruments back to earth. The on-board equipment is functioning normally. The coordinating and computing centre is interpreting the income information.

KUZNETSOV AWARDS COSMONAUTS IN KREMLIN

LD200950 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has just presented in the Kremlin the highest awards of the motherland to the Soviet Aviator-Cosmonauts Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev for the successful completion of the longest space flight in history. Anatoliy Berezovoy has been given the title Hero of the Soviet Union, and has been awarded the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star medal. Valentin Lebedev has been awarded the Order of Lenin and his second Gold Star medal.

The heroes of the longest space expedition in the world thanked the party and the government for the high evaluation of their work, and announced that they are ready to fulfill new tasks of the motherland.

SPACE PROGRAM BRIEF COMMENTS ON FUTURE PLANS

LD282149 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 28 Dec 82

[From the Vremya newscast; interview with Aviation Lieutenant General Vladimir Shatalov, deputy commander in chief of Soviet air forces for space navigation on the occasion of the arrival of Soviet Cosmonauts Berezovoy and Lebedev in Brezhnev star city on 28 December -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] What next, Vladimir Aleksandrovich?

[Answer] Next, our working flights. Next, we shall have to make use of all the advantages of space that have already been shown during such lengthy flights. We shall have to organize [nnalazhivat] space technology in order to bring to earth very important things for our -- well, primarily for the electronics industry, for medicine -- things that will have been obtained during such lengthy flights when, together with orbital stations, there will be modules working; and when industrial production will be organized for these important things.

[Question] Are there people already prepared for this?

[Answer] There are people who are ready. The cosmonaut training center is constantly training people for these flights, for this work, and the latest crews are presently training. They will carry out the difficult, important and interesting tasks facing our cosmonaut program in 1983.

NUCLEAR ATTACK SIMULATION CIVIL DEFENSE EXERCISE

PM231017 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Dec 82 Second Edition p 1

[Report by Major V. Timoshenko: "At the Signal to Assemble"]

[Text] "The signal has been given to assemble," the messenger gasped when Captain R. Abdullin, commander of the mechanized civil defense battalion, hearing the bell, opened the door of his apartment.

It was way after midnight. The military township was asleep. The lights burned only in the windows of the apartments where the battalion officers and ensigns lived. Within a few minutes the commander's car was rushing along the deserted streets.

"The 'enemy' has hit the population center with a 'nuclear strike'," the leader of the exercise briefed the battalion officers on the tactical situation. "Your task is to carry out a march and perform rescue and emergency repair operations in the region...."

Having assessed the situation, Capt Abdullin issued combat orders. The powerful vehicles drove through a forest settlement. Capt Abdullin led the column along this route so that if necessary it could conceal the equipment from an air attack and reconnaissance by the 'enemy'." With a high degree of accuracy the battalion commander determined the grid square within which the battalion personnel should don protective clothing. The reconnaissance team under the command of Lieutenant V. Vorobyev, which moved ahead of the column, promptly reported on the contaminated terrain. In a little while Voroboyev's voice came over the air again:

"Obstacle ahead!"

The battalion commander immediately ordered the first mechanized crew to go ahead.

Lieutenant G. Shershnev's subordinates, maneuvering skillfully in a narrow opening, moved to the head of the column. The communist Shershnev himself took his seat at the controls of a bulldozer. Ther servicemen needed only minutes to clear the path.

Soon the column was marching along the planned route again.

During the march the subunits acted on various hypothetical situations given by the exercise leader.

The battalion reached the indicated region on time. There was a smell of burning in the night air. Reflections of the conflagration danced on the horizon. Without losing a minute the servicemen set to work in the center of contamination.

A fire blazed in the training field sector. "Napalm" spread its scarlet tongues of flame over the charred frames of the model buildings. A damaged transformer container caught fire. Water gushed from a burst water pipe.... In brief, the situation at the exercise was as close as possible to a combat situation.

The battalion personnel operated precisely, like a well-tuned machine. Company commander Senior Lieutenant S. Bodrov and crew commanders, Lieuts V. Voroboyev and G. Shershnev led their subordinates confidently. Soon the center of the fire had been put out, the obstacles had been dismantled and failures in the electricity network had been localized.

The battalion received an excellent rating at this final exercise.

The subunit's success was no accident. Every exercise here takes place in a spirit of competition and to a high methodological standard. The majority of servicemen have high class qualifications. All this enables the battalion to march in the ranks of the front-runners of socialist competition for a fitting greeting to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

ARMED FORCES CALLED BULWARK OF USSR SECURITY

OW251054 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Dec 82 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "In Fraternal Unity With Communism"]

[Text] The eyes of the world's progressive mankind are turned to the country of soviets, which is observing a glorious date in its heroic history -- the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. A joint solemn session of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet was held in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses at which a report was delivered by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, devoted to this event of truly world historic significance, the notable jubilee of the world's first single united multinational state of workers and peasants.

The extemely extensive and purposeful report impressively and profoundly revealed the grandiose results of our multinational motherland's development in the past 6 decades, the experience of the party's gigantic work in establishing and strengthening the USSR the victory of its Leninist nationalities policy and the triumph of the victorious ideas of proletarian and socialist internationalism and social justice. Today, the Soviet Union stands before the whole world as a close family of equal republics jointly building communism and implementing the historic plans of the 26th CPSU Congress and the decisions of subsequent plenums of the party's Central Committee. The social, political, and ideological unity of our society is monolithic. The cohesion of the Soviet people around their dear Communist Party is inviolable.

"The path traversed by the Soviet Union in 60 years," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov said at the solemn session, "is an entire epoch. History, perhaps, has never known such a swift rise from backwardness, poverty, and ruin to the might of a modern great power with the highest cultural level and constantly growing welfare of the people."

History has never known a state which has done so much in the shortest period of time for the all-round development of nations and nationalities as has the USSR -- the socialist fatherland of all our peoples. The Soviet people are proud that in our country the formerly backward outlying nationalities areas have disappeared, and that on the basis of a dynamic state-directed plan of economic growth for all republics, a single unified national economic complex has been formed, and that on the basis of progressive traditions and an intense exchange of spiritual values, the socialist multinational culture has flourished.

The social structure of the Soviet republics has changed qualitatively. A modern working class has emerged in every one of them. The kolkhoz peasantry is following a new, kolkhoz path. Each republic has created its own intelligentsia and trained skilled personnel. Socialist nations have formed which make up a new historic community of people: the Soviet people. Durable and firm political and legal foundations for the further prosperity and drawing together of all nations and nationalities of the country have been established. A developed socialist society has been built.

At the frontiers of mature socialism, the interests of the republics are intertwining ever more closely, and mutual understanding and mutual ties which direct the creative efforts of the nations and nationalities of the USSR are becoming ever more fruitful.

In Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's report the large-scale tasks are clearly defined in the most topical positions of social and economic development and in the nationalities policy, and the opportunities which have not been used so far are pointed out in a manner full of Bolshevist principles and frankness.

The report defines the reserves for further economic and spiritual growth of each of the Soviet republics on the one hand and of our entire all-union state on the other and points out ways to further strengthen the national and state foundations of Soviet society, to increase the national detachments of the Soviet working class and to perfect socialist democracy, mutual relations between nations, and internationalist education.

The Soviet Union, which is solving large-scale tasks and defining new frontiers of communist construction, is firmly and consistently pursuing a line for strengthening peace and the security of peoples. The immutability of this peace-loving foreign policy course was reaffirmed at the solemn session in the unanimously adopted appeal "To the Parliaments, Governments, Political Parties and Peoples of the World."

Every step on the path of strengthening peace has not and does not come easily; it requires an intense struggle against imperialist "hawks." The current policies of Washington, whose official representatives hold discussions regarding the possibility of "limited", "protracted" and other types of nuclear war, have exacerbated the international situation to extremely dangerous limits. Military preparations by the United States and the NATO bloc which they head, attempting to achieve military superiority over the USSR and all socialist community countries, have reached world record proportions.

The Soviet Union advocates reduction of arsenals and agreement on the nonuse of not only nuclear but also conventional weapons. However, as was noted at the solemn session, let no-one delude himself: We will never permit our security, or the security of our allies, to find itself threatened.

The Soviet Armed Forces have been and remain the mighty bulwark of this security. In their greeting to the participants in the solemn session in the Kremlin they gave assurances that the party and the Soviet people can firmly rely on their sons who perform honorable service in defending the gains of socialism.

The bright and joyous occasion of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation is a genuine review of these historic gains, a stirring demonstration on the triumph of the Leninist nationalities policy and the inviolable unity of the people and the party. The close, monolithically united family of the Soviet people is confidently advancing under the leadership of the Leninist party along the party of communist construction, peace and social progress.